

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

JUSTICE

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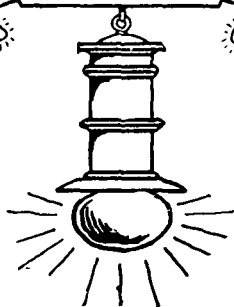
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OCTOBER, 1911

EDITORIAL

American Federation of Labor
Repudiates the Seceders

Civic Progress

The Man with a Mission

The Rochester Convention

Liability Legislation

Convention Reports

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Edited by PETER W. COLLINS, International Secretary,

GENERAL OFFICES: PIERIK BUILDING

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Second Class privilege applied for at the Post Office at Springfield, Illinois,
under Act of June 29th, 1906.



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THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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VOL. XII, No. 2

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., OCTOBER, 1911.

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25c per Year, in advance

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Rochester, Sept. 29, 1911.

To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Regular Session Assembled, Greeting

We, your duly appointed Finance Committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

First. That we have examined the statements of each delegate as to mileage traveled by said delegate, and also have corrected same in accordance with the latest official railway guide of September, 1911.

Second. That we have also investigated those delegates as are entitled to allowance as per Sec. B, of Sec. 7, of Art. 17, of the Constitution, which is as follows:

"Sec. B. After the payment of such other expenses against the Convention Fund as are specifically named in the Constitution, and the setting aside of a reserve balance of not less than \$200.00, the remainder of the said fund shall be distributed equally to all delegates who remain until the day of final adjournment, except that the amount so distributed shall not exceed \$40.00 per delegate. Balance to be placed in General Fund."

Third. We have prepared a voucher as to statement of mileage, and same has been paid by check. We have further made allowance of \$40.00 per delegate, and same is included on voucher and recommend that the same be paid as follows: That upon release of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by the courts, the International Secretary shall within forty-five days thereafter draw a warrant upon the International Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for same as shown by duplicate voucher referred to International Secretary by this committee.

The International Treasurer shall thereupon pay same from the Convention fund of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in accordance with the Constitutional laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Fourth. That we concur in the report of the Finance Committee of the Chicago Convention, and therefore ask that recommendations in same be observed on release of convention fund by the courts.

Fifth. We recommend that warrant be drawn to cover balance of convention fund now held by the courts, and same be placed in new convention fund, and remain inviolate for that purpose.

Sixth. We have also audited all bills presented to the committee and recommend that the same be paid.

Seventh. That all outstanding bills of the convention be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Fraternally submitted,

C. F. DROLLINGER, Chairman.
J. W. YOUNT, Secretary.
G. M. BUGNIAZET,
WM. F. SCHOENEMAN.
F. R. ELLISON.
D. L. BERNARD.
W. M. CHILES.

LIST OF MILEAGE OF EACH DELEGATE AND AMOUNT ALLOWED.

Name.	Local No.	Town or City.	Amount Allowed.
Jos. A. Cullen	212	Cincinnati, O.	\$ 31.20
T. O. Drummond	306	Albuquerque, N. M.	119.16
G. W. Spencer	184	Galesburg, Ill.	46.32
Chas. W. Hanscom	189	Quincy, Mass.	26.34
Frank R. Ellison	595	Oakland, Cal.	172.56
Fred Weeks	61	Los Angeles, Cal.	209.96
H. M. Scott	82	Los Angeles, Cal.	209.96
C. E. Munn	695	St. Joseph, Mo.	64.38
Henry Wildberger, Jr.	501	Yonkers, N. Y.	21.36
W. M. Chiles	427	Springfield, Ill.	43.92
Philip J. Keon	588	Lowell, Mass.	27.30
C. F. Oliver	68	Denver, Colo.	98.58
Harry A. Sigier	369	Louisville, Ky.	39.12
Walter Ross	361	Tonopah, Nev.	167.58
L. C. Klinger	12	Pueblo, Col.	105.72
David Duval	367	Lynn, Mass.	26.52
M. Joseph Moriarity	96	Worcester, Mass.	23.22
W. J. Roberts	103	Boston, Mass.	25.80
E. B. Connors	104	Boston, Mass.	25.80
Arthur J. McCarren	396	Boston, Mass.	25.80
M. Birmingham	104	Boston, Mass.	25.80

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER.

Name.	Local No.	Town or City.	Amount Allowed.
M. P. Gordan	5	Pittsburg, Pa.	\$ 19.68
Peter A. Boland	481	Indianapolis, Ind.	42.00
Ralph R. Kelly	481	Indianapolis, Ind.	42.00
John J. Manson	1	St. Louis, Mo.	48.60
E. O. Smith	24	Minneapolis, Minn.	61.74
Otto Elker	292	Minneapolis, Minn.	61.74
Wm. F. Schoeneman	23	St. Paul, Minn.	61.14
Hugh S. O'Neill	592	Kansas City, Mo.	61.38
Walter I. Langley	124	Kansas City, Mo.	61.38
C. F. Drollinger	124	Kansas City, Mo.	61.38
Wm. O. Pitchford	384	Muskogee, Okla.	78.84
Wm. R. Banks	52	Newark, N. J.	22.80
Peter Muse	102	Paterson, N. J.	23.22
L. A. Miller	164	Jersey City, N. J.	22.20
Wm. Bamford	52	Newark, N. J.	22.80
Wm. J. Curtis	659	Dunkirk, N. Y.	6.36
Peter F. Lenihan	534	New York City	22.20
M. J. Conroy	534	New York City	22.20
Andrew J. Lawler	534	New York City	22.20
Paul McNally	534	New York City	22.20
Edward F. Kloter	534	New York City	22.20
G. W. Whitford	534	New York City	22.20
Chas. DuBourg	534	New York City	22.20
Wm. S. Shephard	20	New York City	22.20
A. K. Atherton	534	New York City	22.20
J. E. McCadden	41	Buffalo, N. Y.	4.14
John F. Teevan	534	New York City	22.20
Chas. Reed	534	New York City	22.20
Wm. A. Hogan	534	New York City	22.20
Francis J. Sweek	677	Gatun, I. of Panama	162.30
George Taylor	80	Norfolk, Va.	42.72
I. C. Grant	270	New York City	22.20
G. M. Bugniazet	419	New York City	22.20
H. M. Merrill	247	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Frank Butcher	442	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
R. W. Hughes	267	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Wm. J. Blatchford	536	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Bernard A. Cawley	267	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Wm. B. Stais	247	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
R. C. Schermerhorn	247	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Chas. P. Ford	247	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Chas. V. Platto	85	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
W. A. Keith	85	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
Lawrence Whaley	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Ray McElheny	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Chas. Paulsen	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Joe Alendar	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
S. A. Grimblot	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
D. L. Bernard	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
P. F. Sullivan	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Jas. P. Boyle	376	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
J. J. Ryan	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
John O'Connell	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
J. J. O'Brien	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Ray Cleary	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Jas. J. Lamb	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
J. L. Hampton	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
H. W. Raven	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
J. F. Cullerton	134	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
John F. Nichols	376	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
S. J. Fay	381	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Wm. F. Trader	49	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
O. H. Lutman	282	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Frank Hoban	9	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
Thos. A. Singer	9	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
John L. Collins	9	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
J. W. Yount	9	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
A. J. Freimark	135	La Crosse, Wis.	53.52
Nicholas Wilmes	149	Aurora, Ill.	38.76
Louis C. Grasser	404	San Francisco, Cal.	173.22
W. S. Godshall	98	Philadelphia, Pa.	21.72
Frank E. Dolan	141	Wheeling, W. Va.	24.36
Frank L. Kelley	103	Boston, Mass.	25.80
R. G. Perry	9	Chicago, Ill.	36.54
George C. King	41	Buffalo, N. Y.	4.14
J. B. Welch	140	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.72
John S. Joyce	328	Oswego, N. Y.	4.74
Wm. B. Martin	682	New York City	22.20
R. O. Stiles	697	Gary, Ind.	38.28
Wm. Brennan	703	Edwardsville, Ill.	47.22
Jas J. Finneran	571	Hammond, Ind.	34.32
Total R. R. fares			\$4295.32
			Chicago, Ill., Sept. 24-11.

"Peter W. Collins,

Dear Sir: I had to leave Rochester before I wanted to on acc't of the limit of my ticket.

Will you please forward my check for mileage to me at

Tonopah, Nev.
Box 908.

Yours truly,

Check mailed 9-27-11. J. W. Yount.

WALTER ROSS."

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE BILLS.

		Sept. 20, 1911.	
Samuel Grimblot	15 days	\$120.00	
Traveling	1 day	8.00	
			128.00
L. C. Klinger	15 days	120.00	
Traveling	4 days	32.00	
			152.00
Michael P. Gordan	15 days	120.00	
Traveling	1 day	8.00	
			128.00
Charles DuBourg	15 days	120.00	
Traveling	1 day	8.00	
			128.00
W. J. Roberts	15 days	120.00	
Traveling	1 day	8.00	
			128.00

Approved and O. K. by Finance Committee.
Paid 9/21 /11.

J. W. YOUNT, Sec.
Sept. 29, 1911.

F. B. Glynn			
11 days Sergeant-at-arms @ \$3.00			\$33.00
O. K. ordered paid.			
C. F. Drollinger.			
D. L. Bernard.			
G. M. Bugniazet.			
Wm. F. Schoeneman.			
F. R. Ellison.			
W. M. Chiles.			
J. W. Yount, Sec.			

Paid by Check No. 108
9/29 /11.
J. W. Yount.

Sept. 29, 1911.

John F. Nichols.			
11 days Asst. Sec. @ \$3.00			\$33.00
O. K. ordered paid.			
C. F. Drollinger.			
D. F. Bernard.			
G. M. Bugniazet.			
Wm. F. Schoeneman.			
F. R. Ellison.			
W. M. Chiles.			

Paid by Check.
No. 109—9/29 /11.
J. W. Yount.

AUDIT.

Springfield, Illinois, Sept. 11, 1911.

Grand Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Springfield, Illinois.

Gentlemen: In accordance with your instructions, we have made an examination of the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers kept by the Secretary and Treasurer, covering the period of six months, ending with the close of business on July 31, 1911.

The general offices of the Brotherhood are located in the Pierik building at Springfield, Illinois, where the examination was made. During said six months, from February 1, 1911, to July 31, 1911, the officers in charge of the Brotherhood's funds were:

Peter W. Collins, Secretary, W. A. Hogan, Treasurer.

Relative to cash in hands of Peter W. Collins, secretary, it appears that the books of the company showed deposited during the month of April, \$4,706.76, Sangamon Loan and Trust Company credited \$4,706.75. Inasmuch as it is the custom of the bank in this case to accept postage stamps as deposits, it is presumed that a one cent stamp was in some way lost. With this exception the banks' credits agreed with the total receipts. Vouchers covering all disbursements, except as herein shown as outstanding, were examined, compared and found to be correct.

Affidavit of the treasurer of the certified audit company relative to the correctness of the following report is attached and made a part hereof.

Respectfully submitted,

CERTIFIED AUDIT COMPANY,

By Henry B. Henkel, Secretary.

The showing of the books is herewith presented, and with a view to convenient reference our report is divided and arranged as follows:

- A. Receipts.
- B. Disbursements.
- C. General Ledger Balances.
- D. Resources and Liabilities.
- E. Inventory of Supplies.
- F. Statement of Bank Balances.
- G. Return Remittance Account.
- H. Verification of Cash.
- I. Statement of Advances Made by General Office.
- J. Salaries and Expenses of Grand Officers.

RECEIPTS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1911, TO JULY 31, 1911.

Cash on hand and in banks July 31, 1911, (not including interest credited since injunction) \$	98,467.59
Per Capita	21,099.40
Initiation	3,699.00
Supplies	395.04
Buttons	46.00
Charms	2.00
Bonds	22.50
Dues	574.60
Electrical Work	15.25
Interest	103.99
Special Assessment of 190825
Assessments	6,047.00
Check No. 3025 returned and cancelled	100.00
Total	\$130,572.62

DISBURSEMENTS FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1911, TO JULY 31, 1911.

Organizing	\$ 9,501.35
Death Claims	5,450.00
Salary—Grand Officers	2,894.29
Salary—Employees	2,112.98
Expenses—Grand Officers	1,668.04
Electrical Worker	534.50
Supplies—General Office	91.60
Supplies—Local Unions	650.45
Postage, \$375.00; Express, \$119.80	494.80
Telegraph, \$46.50; Telephone, \$103.35	149.85
General Expenses	1,261.41
Rent	408.00
Light	7.52
Buttons	47.50
Refund—Buttons	9.00
Charms	18.56
Bonds	42.50
E. B. Meeting	1,361.79
Per Capita American Federation of Labor	665.00
Per Capita Building Trades Department	520.00
Per Capita Metal Trades Department	270.00
Per Capita Union Label Trades Department	70.00
Chicago Convention	240.50
Sundry Expenses (office)	5.42
Advances	150.00

\$ 28,625.06

Cash on hand (not including interest credited by banks in which funds are held up by injunctions)	\$101,947.56	\$130,572.62
---	--------------	--------------

GENERAL LEDGER BALANCES, JULY 31, 1911.

	Dr.	Cr.
Cash	\$101,947.56	
General Fund	3,693.58	
Emergency Fund	500.00	
Advances	1,101.45	
Convention Fund		35,413.17
District Council Fund		25,160.28
Defense Fund		101.50
Death Benefit Fund		8,873.88
Organizing Fund		9.37
Reserve Fund		37,584.39
Death Claim—E. B. Lawrence		100.00
	\$107,242.59	\$107,242.59

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES JULY 31, 1911.

(Including non-ledger items.)

RESOURCES.

Cash deposited in banks	\$101,947.56
Advances unpaid	1,101.45
Emergency fund (P. W. Collins, custodian)	500.00
General fund	3,693.58
Furniture and fixtures (inventory)	1,612.15
Supplies on hand	798.68
Interest credited by bank since injunction	12,409.32
	\$122,062.74

LIABILITIES.

District council fund	\$ 25,160.28
Surplus apportioned:	
Organizing fund	9.37
Convention fund	35,413.17
Defense fund	101.50
Death benefit fund	8,873.88
Reserve fund	37,584.39
Death claim—E. B. Lawrence	100.00
Surplus unapportioned	14,820.15
	\$122,062.74

INVENTORY OF SUPPLIES.

475 Leather receipt cases	\$ 71.25
40 Old seals	60.00
79 400-page ledgers	74.10
173 200-page ledgers	77.85
22 Day books	9.90
11 Treas. cash books	4.40
89 Roll call books	29.67
13 Warrant books	1.56
53 Treas. receipt books	6.36
59 Minute books	15.34
3900 Constitutions	40.56
2100 Application blanks	2.52
2400 Arrearage blanks	4.32

750 Working cards	1.20
225 Rituals	3.82
4000 Due books	36.00
5600 Traveling cards	25.76
1200 Large envelopes	2.50
1400 Small envelopes	1.82
201 Receipt books	201.00
5000 Letterheads	6.50
1400 Withdrawal cards	14.00
4 R. G. charms	3.00
1 Pair cuff buttons, S. G.	4.56
4 Pair cuff buttons, R. G.	3.00
95 Small lapel buttons, S. G.	33.25
39 Small lapel buttons, R. G.	11.70
88 Large lapel buttons, S. G.	52.80

\$ 798.68

GENERAL OFFICE—GRAND SECRETARY.

150 Transfer files	\$ 15.00
1 Rotary Neostyle	35.00
2 Revolving stools and 7 chairs	3.50
3 Vertical letter files, 1 vert. 10 drawer, 1 vert. comb. card and document file	1.50
1 Clock	4.50
1 Large standing desk	25.00
1 Typewriter and desk	90.00
1 Large oak table, 5x10	40.00
1 Large oak table, 4x8	9.00
96 Yards linoleum	10.00
6 Vertical letter cases (wooden)	8.00
48 Vertical letter cases	48.00
12 Rolls of wrapping paper	18.60

GRAND SECRETARY'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

1 Large and 1 small safe	\$ 275.00
1 Universal adding machine	315.00
1 Roll top desk	30.00
1 Flat top desk	20.00
3 Revolving office chairs	10.50
1 Typewriter desk and typewriter	80.00
1 Small cabinet file	2.00

GRAND PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE.

2 Sectional book cases.....	\$ 31.50	1 Balance scale.....	4.00
1 Roller top desk.....	20.00	1 Elliot stencil cutter.....	115.00
1 Revolving chair.....	2.00	1 Elliot addressing machine.....	67.50
1 Vertical letter file.....	30.00	1 Stencil case, 800 frames.....	72.00
1 Typewriter and desk.....	50.00	1 Yerbe file with comb. sheet.....	36.00
3 Chairs at 50c each.....	1.50	2 Small combination files.....	1.80
STOCK ROOM.			
1 Flat top desk.....	\$ 9.00	1 Wrapping paper frame.....	.50
1 Wrapping table.....	4.50	1 Letter press.....	1.00
1 Stool.....	1.00	3 Waste paper baskets.....	.50
3 Chairs.....	3.00	2 Old safes at Washington, D. C.....	100.00
1 Postal scale.....	3.50	Shelving for stock.....	5.00
		1 Yerbe card letter file.....	11.50
		1 Seal cut at 75c each.....	.75
			<u>\$1,612.15</u>

STATEMENT OF BANK BALANCES JULY 31, 1911.

	Bal. Charged on Books	Int Cred. by Banks	Bal. Reported by Banks
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.	\$ 10,431.43		\$ 14,127.53
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.	1,500.00	\$ 222.87	1,722.87*
State National Bank, Springfield, Ill.	3,079.46		3,079.46
Guardian Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	13,600.00	2,116.20	2,216.20†
Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	19,246.66	2,861.63	22,108.29-
Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.....	15,200.00	2,259.98	17,459.98-
Citizens Sav. & Tr. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	17,300.80	2,536.28	19,837.08-
Superior Sav. & Tr. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.....	16,225.00	2,412.36	18,637.36-
W. A. Hogan, Treasurer.....	5,344.20		5,344.20
P. W. Collins, Secy. Bal. Apr. receipts.....	.01		.01§
	<u>\$101,947.56</u>	<u>\$12,409.32</u>	<u>\$104,532.98</u>

* Interest to July 31, 1911.

† Bank Bal. \$846.20 estimated interest on
\$13,500.00 withdrawn, \$1,370.00.

-- Interest to July 1, 1911.

§ See Comments.

ADJUSTMENT.

Balance on books Aug. 1, 1911.....	\$101,947.56
Interest credited since injunction.....	12,409.32
Checks outstanding July 31, 1911.....	3,676.10

Amount withdrawn from Guardian Savings & Trust Co.....	13,500.00	\$104,532.98
--	-----------	--------------

NOTE:—The balances in Cleveland Banks were furnished us by telegraph by Messrs. Hoyt, Dustin, Kelly, McKeehan and Andrews.

RETURN REMITTANCE ACCOUNT.

Balance, audit of February 1, 1911.....\$183.89

Amount received during six months ending
July 31, 1911 and deposited in bank..... 770.96

\$954.85

Vouchers returned during same period....\$795.68

Balance in bank July 31, 1911.....\$159.17

Book balance.....\$ 54.70

Checks outstanding July 31, 1911 151.97

\$206.67

Checks issued prior to audit of 1909..... 47.52

\$159.17

PETER W. COLLINS, TRUSTEE L. U. NO. 6.

*Balance in bank July 31, 1911.....\$47.22

*No change in this account since last examination.

VERIFICATION OF CASH—STATEMENT
OF FUNDS. JULY 31, 1911.

Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.\$ 14,127.53

Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill. 1,500.00

State National Bank, Springfield, Ill. 3,079.46

Guardian Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio 100.00

Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio 19,246.66

Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio..... 15,200.00

Citizens Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio 17,300.80

Superior Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio 16,225.00

W. A. Hogan 5,344.20
P. W. Collins, Secretary..... .01

\$ 92,123.66

Amount paid by Guardian Sav. &
Trust Co. to F. J. Sullivan and J.
W. Murphy 13,500.00

\$105,623.66

Checks outstanding Sangamon Loan &
Trust Co. 3,676.10

\$101,947.56

CHECKS OUTSTANDING JULY 31, 1911.

No. 3520	\$ 150.00
No. 3743	59.80
No. 5	37.50
No. 6	32.40
No. 8	57.60
No. 50	150.00
No. 6065
No. 3698	100.00
No. 74	63.70
No. 80	38.10
No. 2	150.00
No. 96	4.00
No. 7	75.00
No. 3700	34.50
No. 6	118.25
No. 7	88.00
No. 17	30.00
No. 25	32.10
No. 26	16.27
No. 27	100.00
No. 31	42.20
No. 2	36.15
No. 3	150.00
No. 3734	66.85
No. 35	200.00
No. 6	300.00
No. 7	33.90

No. 8	86.24
No. 42	33.00
No. 4	150.00
No. 7	57.34
No. 9	56.72
No. 51	55.50
No. 2	58.50
No. 3	3.00
No. 4	68.00
No. 5	1.17
No. 6	12.80
No. 7	2.74
No. 8	18.50
No. 9	6.70
No. 61	88.00
No. 3585	710.00
No. 3614	100.00
No. 3692	.92
	\$3676.10

VERIFICATION OF CASH—STATEMENT OF FUNDS. SEPTEMBER 5, 1911.

Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.	\$ 14,675.01
Sangamon Loan & Trust Co., Springfield, Ill.	1,500.00
State National Bank, Springfield, Ill.	3,079.46
Guardian Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio	100.00
Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio	19,246.66
Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio	15,200.00
Citizens Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio	17,300.80
Superior Sav. & Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio	16,225.00
W. A. Hogan, Treasurer	5,344.20
Amount paid by Guardian Sav. & Trust Co. to F. J. Sullivan and J. W. Murphy	13,500.00
Cash in hands P. W. Collins, Sec'y.	.01
	\$106,171.14

Checks outstanding September 5, 1911 (listed below)	3,915.57
	\$102,255.57
Cash balance—General Ledger July 31, 1911	101,947.56
Receipts Aug. 1, 1911 to Sept. 5, 1911	6,414.20
	\$108,361.76
Disbursements Aug. 1, 1911 to Sept. 5, 1911	6,106.19
	\$102,255.57

CHECKS OUTSTANDING SEPTEMBER 5, 1911.

No. 3585	\$ 710.00
No. 3614	100.00
No. 92	.92
No. 3768	352.40
No. 76	500.00
No. 84	150.00
No. 85	75.00
No. 89	54.10
No. 90	54.37
No. 91	32.90
No. 93	135.00
No. 95	129.15
No. 97	62.55
No. 98	100.00
No. 99	300.00
No. 3800	200.00
No. 1	174.00
No. 2	174.00
No. 3	134.98
No. 4	50.00
No. 5	60.00
No. 6	.90
No. 7	136.00
No. 8	88.00
No. 9	75.00
No. 10	10.80
No. 11	55.50
	\$3915.57

STATEMENT OF ADVANCES MADE BY GENERAL OFFICE FEBRUARY 1, 1911 TO JULY 31, 1911.

	Bal. due 1-31-11	Advanced	Repaid	Bal. due 7-31-11
F. J. McNulty	\$ 250.00		\$250.00	
P. W. Collins	76.45			\$ 76.45
F. J. Sullivan	300.00			300.00
J. J. Reid	150.00			150.00
E. G. Smith	50.00			50.00
J. P. Noonan	125.00			125.00
E. B. Coleman	100.00			100.00
W. S. Godshall	50.00	\$ 50.00		100.00
Frank Fisher	100.00			100.00
P. F. Lenihan		100.00		100.00
	\$1,201.45	\$150.00	\$250.00	\$1,101.45

BALANCES DUE ON ADVANCES JULY 31, 1911.

P. W. Collins	\$ 76.45
F. J. Sullivan	300.00
J. J. Reid	150.00
E. G. Smith	50.00
J. P. Noonan	125.00
*E. B. Coleman	100.00
W. S. Godshall	100.00
Frank Fisher	100.00
P. F. Lenihan	100.00
	\$1,101.45

*We find an expense account of \$87.00 filed

and allowed to E. B. Coleman leaving his advance at \$13.00 instead of \$100.00 as shown herein.

STATEMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES PAID TO GRAND OFFICERS DURING SIX MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1911.

	Salary.	Expenses.
F. J. McNulty	\$ 996.00	\$ 890.94
P. W. Collins	996.00	315.15
J. P. Noonan	802.29	459.95
W. A. Hogan	100.00	
	\$2894.29	\$1668.04

L. L. BACCHUS, TREASURER, OF THE CERTIFIED AUDIT COMPANY, UPON HIS OATH STATES THAT TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THE FOREGOING REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS IS A TRUE AND CORRECT STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS

DISCLOSED BY THE BOOKS, CHECKS AND VOUCHERS IN THE SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

L. L. BACCHUS,
TREASURER.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1911.

JOHN S. STEWART,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

State of Illinois, }
Co. of Sangamon. } ss.

L. L. Bacchus, being first duly sworn, on his oath says that he is the Treasurer of the Certified Audit Company, a corporation doing business in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois and makes this his affidavit on behalf of said Company.

Affiant on his oath says that said Certified Audit Company made an examination of the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers kept by its Secretary and its Treasurer for the period of one year commencing August 1, 1909 and ending August 1, 1910 as evidenced by report of the Certified Audit Company under date of September 12, 1910 and certified to by affidavit of its Secretary, Henry B. Henkel:

Affiant further states that said Company again examined the books, accounts vouchers, etc., of said International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the period commencing with August 1, 1910 and ending with February 1, 1911 as evidenced by its report under date of March 7, 1911 and certified by affidavit of L. L. Bacchus, Treasurer:

Affiant further states that said Company made an examination of the books, accounts, vouchers, etc., of said International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers kept by its Secretary and its Treasurer for the period commencing with February 1, 1911 and ending July 31, 1911, as evidenced by its report under date of September 11, 1911 and certified by affidavit of L. L. Bacchus, Treasurer, of said Certified Audit Company.

Signed:

L. L. BACCHUS,
Treasurer Certified Audit Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, A. D. 1911.

JOHN S. STEWART,
Notary Public.

AFTER THE MAN STEALERS

President Gompers Delivers Address to Multitude in Los Angeles and is
Given an Ovation

Five thousand people listened to and cheered the utterances of President Gompers in the Shrine Temple, Los Angeles. An excerpt from the address follows:

"An interpretation is now placed on the Sherman anti-trust law that places unions in the position of trusts. This law was enacted to protect the people from the trusts and corporations, and they now propose to use it to control our minds, bodies and existence. On the morning after the decision was rendered by the supreme court dissolving some of the trusts for the violation of this law their stocks raised in the market."

Closing his address he made a reference to the McNamara case, now pending in the courts, in which he said: "Some months ago there occurred in this city the destruction of a great building and the loss of many human lives. I doubt if there were many men on this continent not shocked to tears. It was an awful happening. But before the news of that catastrophe was flashed to the world half an hour there formed a chorus that pointed to union labor and charged it with the crime."

"My friends, when we heard this we knew the source of the accusation. We know men of labor, and we know crime is repugnant to men of labor. We know men of labor cannot be guilty of such a

great crime. Our movement does not depend on crime and brutality and cannot succeed with crime and brutality.

"At the time of the accusation it was not known what caused the explosion, and it is not known now. We were shocked and our sympathies touched to the deepest. Again we were shocked when, months later, a detective and his man Friday—Burns and Hosick—went to Indianapolis to the offices of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, when J. J. McNamara was lured away without warning, taken to a justice of the peace, asked if his name was McNamara, and when he answered affirmatively was ironed and taken 3,000 miles away with no opportunity for good-bye, no opportunity to secure a lawyer or defend his rights.

"No one can minimize a crime involving death and the destruction of property. It is our hope that such cases may be eliminated, but, when the detectives go manstealing the public is endangered. Detective Burns has declared several times that the general run of detectives are the worst and most unscrupulous scoundrels unwhipped, and all he has accused turn around and say he is another.

"Upon you and me devolves the duty of standing by men we know and having faith in their innocence. We shall

stand by them at least until they have been declared guilty by a jury of their peers. At the same time we will prosecute to the full extent this man Burns. They wouldn't dare to kidnap Rockefeller, or Astor, or Vanderbilt. They wouldn't kidnap any of these trust magnates who sell their daughters to some worn out count.

"We are after these manstealers, and let me say this in connection, congratu-

lations and hats off to Governor Johnson of California for his actions and fairness in connection with the extradition of Hosick. When an attorney came from Indiana with the papers for him the governor gave him an opportunity to gain legal counsel and defend himself in the highest courts of the state, and when he saw that everything was regular he signed the papers and sent him to Indianapolis to stand trial."

"THE DISGRACE OF CIVILIZATION."

Organized Labor Has the Medicine That Will Stamp Out Phthisis and Applies the Remedy Daily.

Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in a dissertation on tuberculosis, declares that it is caused by poverty and malnutrition. Under the caption of "Tuberculosis, the Disgrace of Civilization," in the Western Railway News, he writes: "The splendid work of Dr. Evans, of Chicago, in publishing knowledge on this vital subject, has stimulated emulation from physicians, health boards, district nurses' associations and civic improvement societies all over the country, and effective work is being accomplished in stamping out this disgrace of civilization, the Great White Plague.

"But (and here's the rub) while we know how to prevent and how to cure (in the early stages) the death rate shows no perceptible diminution. Why is this?

"Because we haven't attacked the basic cause of tuberculosis, poverty and malnutrition. The wealthy do occasionally die of it, but in proportion of one to seven. The poor, overworked, underfed wage slave pays tribute to this modern Minotaur—devouring the fairest and most promising of youth. Of what avail the physician's counsel to "rest up," sleep in the open air, "force feed" upon rich, nutritious diet and live a wholesome, natural life, to a poor shop girl or a mill operative, toiling twelve hours a day in vitiated, lint-laden, super-saturated atmosphere, from which the greater portion of oxygen has long since been extracted and replaced by carbon dioxide?

"What sardonic cruelty (devilishly contrived as any in the pages of Greek mythology or Dante's Inferno) to show this doomed victim the beautiful vista of life, hope, health, happiness, a continued loving sojourn among the quick, and then dash the cup to the ground, shattered in a thousand fragments, and proffer him instead the bitterness, futility and hopelessness of his lot under "Economic Determinism."

"For his fate is pre-determined by his economic condition. If he is able to carry out the rules of health laid down for his guidance, to play the game fairly and squarely with unstacked cards, the chances are extremely favorable for complete recovery and restoration to useful productive capacity."

Dr. Bowers prescribes good food, proper clothing, sanitary homes, short hours, high wages, compensation for injured workmen, and the substitution of the "Golden Rule" for the "Rule of Gold." His prescription and that of the unions are identical.

PROGRESS OF McNAMARA TRIAL.

There have been nine talesmen passed by the prosecution and defense in the McNamara case. This does not signify, however, that the nine that have been passed will be finally accepted as jurymen. The prosecution has ten, and the defense twenty, peremptory challenges, being thirty in all. It appears quite likely at this time that the defense will use at least three or four in excluding that number from the nine already passed. Information has just come from Indianapolis that the federal grand jury has been granted permission by Judge Markey of the criminal court, to take possession of the account books of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and other evidence which has been sought by the prosecution. Judge Markey also granted the petition of the state's attorney of Los Angeles county for permission to photograph dynamite, nitroglycerin and exploding apparatus alleged to be included in the evidence. He, however, deferred decision as to whether or not pages of the books of the Iron Workers' Association also might be photographed. It is not considered that this alleged evidence will prove or disprove anything, being merely what might be termed a "grand stand play" of the prosecution to attract and maintain public interest to their side.

If the business of your Lodge in your opinion, is not conducted properly, attend your meetings and do what you can to rectify wrongs.

LIES EXPOSED

J. P. Noonan

It is queer indeed that after all the boasts made by Reed, Sullivan and others that they had eighty-five or ninety per cent of all the Electrical Workers and of their great prosperity Mr. Reid in his report has to admit that for over a year the general vice presidents did not receive any salary from their general fund. And that one year after launching the Dual organization there was but five dollars left in the treasury in August 1909. See page No. 6, Reid's report to Rochester convention, September 18, 1911.

This was a damning admission to make, as at this time (Aug. 1909) Reid and his associates was shouting to the world at large and the labor movement in particular that they had 90 per cent of the organization with them and were prospering beyond their dreams.

It is evident that somebody lied.

HOW MANY LIES TOLD?

Again when we take Mr. Reid's statement, in his report that in August, 1909, he was notified that there was but five dollars left in the treasury and compare it with the financial statement issued by the Seceders in their publication dated August 29, 1909, we find that again some-

body lied. On page No. 477 under the caption "Recapitulation" we find balance on hand August 1st, \$4734.21.

Keep in mind the statement by Reid on page 6 of his report to Rochester convention beginning on 19th line: "The constitution provided for officers and their salaries, but for over a year the vice presidents received no salary from the general fund."

Now if no vice presidents were paid what reduced the balance of \$4734.21 to a pitiful five dollars.

"Answer," somebody lied.

And again examine Reid's statement (made evidently to create sympathy) that for more than a year the vice presidents received no salary from the general fund.

But figures show for themselves and after going over some of their records published for their members information this statement shows up as a deliberate falsehood. Perhaps it was only the favored few or those who had to be paid in order to keep their support. But vice presidents were paid from general fund long before a year had passed after the rump convention, as the following items taken from their reports will show:

Date of Publication	Page No.	Voucher No.	PARTICULARS	Amount.
March 24, 1909....	140	1801	M. J. Sullivan, G. V. P., salary 28 days of January	\$112.91
March 24, 1909....	141	1815	Jas. Fitzgerald, G. V. P., part of February expenses	50.00
April 29, 1909....	209	1835	Jas. Fitzgerald, G. V. P., salary and expenses 13 days	146.75
April 29, 1909....	209	1846	M. J. Sullivan, G. V. P., February salary	125.00
April 29, 1909....	210	1866	Jas. Fitzgerald, G. V. P., March salary	125.00
April 29, 1909....	210	1872	M. J. Sullivan, G. V. P., March salary	125.00
May 29, 1909....	285	1930	Jas. Fitzgerald, G. V. P., April salary	125.00
May 29, 1909....	285	1937	M. J. Sullivan, G. V. P., April salary	125.00
General Report				
Made				
Nov. 29, 1909....	680	1983	Jas. Fitzgerald, May salary	125.00
Nov. 29, 1909....	680	1984	M. J. Sullivan, May salary	125.00
Nov. 29, 1909....	681	2043	Jas. Fitzgerald, G. V. P., June salary	125.00
Nov. 29, 1909....	681	2050	Jas. Fitzgerald, G. V. P., part of July salary	100.00
Nov. 29, 1909....	682	2099	M. J. Sullivan, G. V. P., June salary	125.00

And still the statement was made that for over a year the general vice presidents received no salary from the gen-

eral fund. The puzzle is find one place where the truth was adhered to.

The union label is the workingman's protection.

The union label is a sign of good workmanship.

The union label is the sign of reasonable working hours.

The union label is a sign of fair wages.

The union label is the sign of as good material for the money as can be got.

The man who buys union label goods is protecting himself and helping the cause of humanity.

You will make no mistake by demanding the union label.

CONFUSION RAMPANT.

Under the caption, "Confusion Rampant," there appeared in a recent issue of the Toledo Union Leader, a splendidly written editorial, worthy the perusal of every union man or woman. Its criticism of the "isms" nostrum peddler is keen and well grounded, and the writer displays a grasp of the economic forces in possession of the men of labor which is entirely ignored by the political faddists. Trade unionists capable of differentiation of the character manifest in the treatment of the subject discussed are performing a service incalculable to our labor movement. The following excerpts are worthy of the highest consideration

"In these days of wondrous changes and clashing opinions, workers stand bewildered at the countless 'isms,' short cuts and nostrums handed them by men who advocate every possible remedy but one—help yourself. * * * * * The most abstract philosophy is dished up to the workers. The figure is painted in the most dazzling and lurid colors, and include the most minute details, but they are not told that the struggle for better conditions must be waged in the shop, and that if workers are incapable of dictating how their labor power—their life—shall be sold, they will cut a sorry figure when they are engulfed in the meshes of politics. The boss sees this point, and he never objects to the ravings of the revolutionary politician in his shop. In fact, the working class politician plays the bosses' game by telling the men that politics will cure their ills, instead of securing power just as the boss did—through economic methods. The boss don't care who runs the government if he is allowed to dictate conditions in his shop. The boss also notes that any worker who gets the political bug loses his activity in the trade union movement. This fact is glossed over by working class politicians, who dazzle and confuse non-thinkers by their high-sounding phrases and parrot-like utterances. Their frothy declamation provides an easy living from easily swayed workers, who fail to notice the absence of their 'friends' when they wrest better conditions from their employers. We don't know how long the present hysteria will last, but we will continue to resist the political heresy in unions that is deadening our activities and making blind and prejudiced intolerants out of some of our best men. The theory that politics—the state—the government—will solve the question is only to say that workers can turn their troubles over to others, who are placed there by men incompetent to even regulate their hours,

wages or conditions. Build up your unions—acquire industrial power, just as did the capitalist. Your political power will follow naturally, just as did the capitalists'. Stop playing the capitalists' game by listening to confusion rampant of ballot-box worshipers, whose organized fanaticism make an easy living possible, as they sneer at your unions—the only force an employer fears, for it alone continually forces him to give up a greater share of the wealth you create."

SHOCKING REVELATIONS.

Women in American Foundries Perform Tasks That Cripple and Unfit Them for Womenly Duties.

Following the discovery of women employed at the hardest kind of labor in foundries in Massachusetts comes another shocking revelation in the plant of the Henry B. Worthington Co. at Harrison, N. J. It has been revealed that between 150 and 200 women are employed as coremakers in the latter place. The work is exceedingly hard and rough and the women are required to labor in a stifling atmosphere impregnated with the fumes of gasoline, burning coke and coal. They shovel sand and lift all kinds of forms and molds and perform tasks that eventually cripple and unfit them for womenly duties. Their faces and hands are begrimed with black dust and grease, and were they not required to wash themselves before leaving the plant they would present an unseemly appearance on the streets.

The reason for the supplanting of the male coremaker is plain. The men got from \$3 to \$3.50 a day; the women get from \$1 to \$1.35 a day.

Discussing the revelations in Massachusetts, the Boston Common, under the caption: How Labor is "Protected" has this to say: "In the plant of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, to cite one example, a reporter found 57 women and girls making cores of sand, flour, water, molasses and fish oil. A dozen girls worked on one bench within ten feet of a furnace. The heat was intense. Their eyes were inflamed and their attire as light as frequently seen on the densely populated streets in the hottest days in summer. These girls are paid an average of about \$6 a week. Some get as high as \$9. The manager admitted that the girls had displaced male coremakers who had been paid from \$12 to \$18 a week. What is more some of the girls liked the work, or at least preferred it to working in a department store, where they would receive less money and have to pay more for clothes."

EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR REPUDIATES THE SECEDERS

By a vote of 163 to 14 the American Federation of Labor Convention held at Atlanta, Ga., November 13-25, again repudiated the Seceders led by Reid and refused to grant them recognition.

This Convention supported and endorsed the report of the Executive Council which maintained the rights of our Brotherhood. This Convention went on record in refusing recognition to dual organizations and secession organizations and laid down the slogan "one organization for one trade." No more will be heard from the Seceders at future Conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the Labor Movement will not be troubled with them much longer.

CIVIC There is no doubt but in these days we are making
PROGRESS. civic progress. Civic righteousness is the right hand of
civic progress and each citizen should strive to aid in
this work.

Today we are making a decided attempt to cut out the evils in the body politic. These evils can be cut out by the exercise of common sense among all citizens.

The desire for the right exercise of the powers of government is inherent in the great mass of the people and simply because some public servant goes wrong is no justification of the decrying of the system of government.

We live in what is called a progressive age, but progressiveness does not mean and should not mean destruction.

Progressiveness means aiding real progress, and real progress is righteous co-operation and the application of justice. Let us therefore, strive to attain this end by working together.

We can do it by co-operation and not by division. All forces in society must work for civic progress and social justice.

Each should strive to do his part by recognizing the duties of citizenship and the application of them.

It is easy to find fault but it is not so easy to construct.

Constructive measures deserve the endorsement of all people.

Progressiveness should not be allowed to be a cloak for either hypocrisy or revolution.

We can get results by working together; we can build up by co-opera-

tion; we can disintegrate by enmity, hatred and class divisions.

Let us solidify by working for the interest of all people. Let us co-operate and get results.

THE MAN WITH A MISSION. The man with a real mission is a rarity in our day. Many men call their selfishness a mission. By no stretch of the imagination can selfishness be a mission.

The man with the so-called mission invariably is an advertising agent for himself.

A mission carries with it principles, and principles to be righteous must be sound. Sound principles need endorsement, unsound deserve repudiation.

Too often we find the fellow deserving repudiation getting by under the guise of a mission.

Let us look into the principles and the mission at the same time so that we can find the weakness in both, for there are too many today doing business on weaknesses.

Character must be behind the mission as well as principle and when they are combined they make a combination as strong as Gibraltar.

Let us not be deceived by surface indications. Let us go deeper and test the metal.

Men today are too often led astray by the beauties of sophistry in the garb of polished phrases.

The man with a real mission is the man who builds on well established principles.

It is not necessary to devise a new panacea to have a mission. The old fundamentals of character, justice, righteousness and common sense can be applied today with tremendous effect by the man who is right.

This should be the mission of every man but unfortunately there are egoists who deem themselves a law unto themselves. Let us beware of the man with a mission unless the mission will stand the real test. Let us beware of the man without character who claims that he has a mission. Let us watch out for a fellow who wants to lead by buncombe.

Let us give more investigation to the problems of our every day life and not accept surface indications or blatant declarations without real values.

A man with a mission can do real constructive service if he has real constructive principles and builds on character. The man who thinks he has a mission but has neither character nor a real foundation for his mission no matter how polished or eloquent he may be is not doing constructive service.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION. The Eleventh Convention of the International Brotherhood held at Rochester from September 18th to September 29th inclusive, was one of the most important in the history of the Brotherhood, for it manifested potently

the spirit of loyalty to principle and the desire for permanent progress on the constructive basis of trade unionism.

This Convention was a most representative one and every part of the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood and every branch of the trade was represented therein and the untiring service of the delegates in the cause of the organization was manifested by the results accomplished.

Copies of the proceedings of the Convention with the reports have been forwarded to all the local unions and to the delegates and these reports and proceedings should be of deep interest to every member and should be carefully read.

The Constitution amended at the Rochester Convention, which amendments must be passed upon by referendum were very few. Some of the principal amendments were:

The addition of two Vice Presidents, making three in all; the provision for organizing women into sub-locals with the privilege of minimum death benefits; the change in the voting system at Convention allowing one vote for each member in good standing; the increasing of the expense allowance to officers of \$1.00 per day. The dropping from membership of those six months in arrears.

These amendments will be acted upon by referendum vote and if adopted will go into effect with the new Constitution on January 1st, 1912.

LIABILITY A special committee of the United States Congress is
LEGISLATION. considering liability legislation.

The powers of the committee also include an investigation into compensation measures. This committee has already held extended hearings, representatives from many callings have appeared before it. The worker's side has been heard to some extent. [Further hearings are to be held and the matter gone into carefully.

This is a subject that should interest every worker and the people generally, for it means much to the workers. Copies of the report of the committee can be had on request to your Senator or Congressman.

By all means send for a copy, read it carefully; think it over, then use your best effort in your own State to help the cause.

We need this legislation. It is bound to come but it will come much sooner by real effective service in favor of its enactment.

Do not be satisfied until your State has such a law. Discuss the measures in your local union. Familiarize yourself with the subject so you can discuss it intelligently, interest all your friends in the cause, and get them to work for it.

CONVENTION Those delegates who attended the Convention at Ro-
REPORTS. chester failing to receive copies of the reports and proceedings, can receive same by sending their names and addresses to the International Secretary.

All delegates who left their names and addresses with the Secretary at

Rochester were sent proceedings and reports and those delegates who left cards with their names thereon but not their addresses had reports sent to their Secretary for them as they could not be sent direct on account of the address lacking.

However, as above stated copies of proceedings and reports will be sent on request.

As the full Constitution as amended appears in the proceedings of the Convention it would be well for local union members to familiarize themselves by having the same read at the meetings so they can be familiar with it for referendum action when amendments are submitted to referendum vote.

VILLAINOUS AND UNAMERICAN.

Farmers Denounce the Kidnaping of John J. McNamara and Line Up With Organized Labor.

Organized farmers, realizing that their interests and those of the members of labor organizations are identical, have expressed themselves in unmistakable terms.

The State Executive Committee of the Farmers' State Union of Oklahoma has passed resolutions condemning the kidnaping of John J. McNamara, and the delegates to the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, in session at Shawnee, Oklahoma, have passed resolutions denouncing kidnaping and for the establishment of closer relations with organized labor.

The resolutions adopted by the State Executive Committee of the Farmers' State Union of Oklahoma follow:

"We feel that it is appropriate, as well as our sacred duty to give an expression against the outrageous kidnaping of John J. McNamara, secretary of the Iron Workers' Union, by a hired detective agency, without due process of law. We join our protest with the millions of loyal toilers who feel this outrage most keenly, and we denounce this kidnaping as villainous, un-American, and a burning disgrace to modern civilization. The weakness of the cause of Plutocracy is clearly shown by this unlawful outrage."

The following resolutions were adopted at the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America:

"Resolved, That the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America stands firmly for the enforcement of and compliance with the laws of our states and nation; more especially by those who occupy an apparently semi-official position.

"We demand the punishment of crime through the enforcement of law.

"We denounce the act of kidnaping a

citizen of one state, (regardless of the crime with which he may be charged) and spiriting him away to another state without due process of law, as of itself a crime that strikes at the very foundation of our civilization; a crime, which if permitted to go unrebuked and unpunished must inevitably have a far-reaching effect in lessening respect for law, and encouraging further act of anarchy and vandalism; a crime that will go far toward destroying the security not only of our property but of our homes and the lives of ourselves and families."

At the same convention the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, recommends a closer cooperation between the union men of the farm, railroads, mines, mills, factories and shops, to the end that a greater good may result to the masses."

At Hamilton, Ont., electrical workers and carpenters have been successful in their demands for an increase of five cents an hour.

WHAT UNIONISM HAS DONE.

Every improvement in the working condition of the masses and in the direction of increased wages, shorter hours, freedom of contract, individual liberty, child-labor laws, weekly pay days, better homes, better food, more and better clothing and everything that we now enjoy politically, socially and economically, is the direct and sole result of trade-union activities.

Every advantage the workingman now enjoys, compared with former times, was obtained through the trade-union effort, and we assert were it not for trade-unions the condition of the workers today would be precisely what it was one hundred or two hundred years ago.—Duluth Labor.

General Labor News

THAT "PHILANTHROPIC" STEEL TRUST.

Women Slave Ten Hours a Day in Wire Mill at Heart Breaking, Soul Killing Back Bending Toil.

American traditions are being shattered and American customs obliterated by the trusts. In the state made famous by the Minute Men and glorified by the struggle on Bunker Hill women are being slaughtered to provide dividends for the corporations. Following the dreadful revelations in the works of the Blake-Knowles Pump Company at East Cambridge, Mass., comes another exposure in Worcester, Mass., revealing the horrible fact that frail women are employed in the wire mill of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust and are compelled to perform tasks that would shorten the lives of strong men. This is what the Boston American has to say about it:

"Women lift as much as 5,200 pounds of wire daily at the wire making branch at the plant of the Billion Dollar Steel Trust at Worcester.

"The women work at this killing labor for ten hours a day.

"They have to stand all the time.

"The atmosphere in which they toil is heavy with dust. This dust is part dirt, part metal particles. It imperils the health of the women through contact with the delicate tissues of the body.

"Outside of this peril the work is dangerous in itself. The 'snapping' or 'back-coiling' of wire in the spooling and drawing rooms causes loss of fingers, or even of an arm or leg at times.

"Clergymen, physicians and others condemn this terrible employment of women in the Worcester Wire Works. The women say: 'It is fearful. But one must live.'

"Here is a brief quotation from one woman's own description of her work. 'This is what I do. I work in the spool room where the wire is wound from a can to a spool. These spools weigh ten pounds each. I average 260 spools a day. I have to lift these spools twice each and carry them from one end of the room to the other. You can figure out how much lifting I have to do.'

"Worcester is the second city in Massachusetts. It boasts itself as the 'Heart of the Commonwealth.' Its manufactured goods go to all parts of the world.

"The biggest manufacturing plant in

Worcester is that of the American Steel and Wire Company. This is one of the subsidiary corporations of the United States Steel Corporation.

"In the North Works are women, widows and mothers, many of them, who spend ten hours a day in heart breaking, soul-killing, back-bending toil. They toil and toil without hope. They labor while they last. Then go to their miserable homes to rest. Sometimes they return to the wire works to take up the burden of life again. Sometimes they do not return. Others fill their places."

Worcester is one of the cities that the exponents of the "open shop" claim as their own. They have boasted that they have killed off the forces of organized labor, and introduced a class of "free and independent workmen." The steel trust is also an exponent of the "open shop" and employs only free and independent workmen. The above terrible indictment, not from organized labor but from an independent source shows conclusively the necessity for the organization of the workers if they would preserve American traditions and the spirit of American justice.

Trades unionism still lives in Worcester and it will yet purge the city, and save the workers from thralldom.

THE McNAMARA TRIAL.

Court Proceedings Which Began on Oct. 11 Will Involve Hundreds of People and Cost Millions of Dollars.

All eyes are now turned to Los Angeles where one of the greatest trials of the century is going on. The National Manufacturers' Association and its auxiliaries are attempting to fasten a crime on organized labor and will spend millions of dollars to accomplish that end. Organized labor, strong in its sense of innocence, is giving battle to the organized employers and their attorneys say they will present a defense so strong that its enemies will be confounded.

The following facts and figures give an approximate idea of the magnitude of the McNamara trial:

Number of witnesses to be called by the prosecution, 425.

Number of witnesses who will probably be called for the defense 135.

Number of lawyers who will appear in

the court room for the defense and prosecution, 10.

Number of lawyers associated with the defense and the prosecution who will not appear in the court room, 40.

Number of detectives employed, 600.

Length of time estimated for the first trial, 180 days.

Estimated number of words which will be contained in official transcript of the case, 7,200,000.

Approximate expense to the defense and the prosecution, \$2,000,000.

Number of states where witnesses will be secured, 15.

Number of correspondents who will report the trial, 64.

Number of spectators who may secure daily entrance to the court room, 74.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL ESTABLISHED

For the settling of industrial disputes the government has established an industrial council, consisting of leading representatives of employers and the working men, under the chairmanship of Sir George Ranken Askwith, of the board of trade.

According to the original plan of Sydney Buxton, president of the board of trade, the council was to be composed of ten leading employers and ten prominent labor representatives.

THOSE SPREADING RAILS.

The railroads continue to cripple and maim the people; cars continue to jump the tracks and again the same reason is given, "spreading rails." Two trainmen were seriously injured and several hundred passengers badly shaken up when train No. 9 running toward New York over the Lackawanna railroad was derailed near Delaware Water Gap. Spreading rails caused the accident. If railroad companies employed a sufficient number of maintenance of way employees, paid them living wages and established a schedule of working hours that would give them sufficient time to rest and recuperate there would be few accidents on account of spreading rails. The maintenance of way employees on the Lackawanna railroad were compelled to strike recently on account of intolerable conditions of labor, and now the traveling public is suffering as a result.

GREAT STRIKE IN OPERATION.

Thirty-Eight Thousand Shop Men on Illinois Central, Union and Southern Pacific Railroads Quit Work.

Following is the declaration made by C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois

Central railroad: "It would only be a question of years till the operating men became members of the system federation. That would place this railroad at the mercy of a compact body of labor able to enforce its demands by tying up the entire system at all points. That is why I am opposed to the system federation plan of organization." Its sentiment was endorsed by the officials of the Harriman system of railroads. Acting on the above assumption the railroad officials refused to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the Illinois Central and Union and Southern Pacific System Federations. As a result 38,000 shop men are on strike in 15 states and 24 cities.

When the strike was called the members of the different organizations affected promptly walked out. The number of workers of the different crafts who went on strike follows: Boilermakers, 5,000; Machinists, 10,000; Carmen, 14,000; Clerks, 1,200; Blacksmiths and Helpers, 3,000; Steamfitters, 500; Sheet Metal Workers, 1,200; Painters, 2,000; Laborers (federated), 2,000.

The cities affected by the strike are: Centralia, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Oakland, Cal.; Birmingham, Ala.; Freeport, Ill.; Paducah, Ky.; Oak Park, Cal.; Houston, Tex.; Portland, Ore.; El Paso, Tex.; Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Beaumont, Tex.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Sacramento, Cal.; East Bakersfield, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Sparks, Nev.; McComb, Miss.; San Antonio, Tex.; North Platte, Neb. and Tucson, Ariz.

On Saturday, September 30, the following message was flashed over the wires from James W. Kline, president of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, and chairman of the strike committee: "Kruttschnitt refuses. All efforts have failed. All crafts to strike Saturday, September 30, 10 a. m. Letter of instruction follows. Let every man do his duty." The men responded and the great battle was on.

The railroad officials are making frantic efforts to replace the men with strike breakers, but are meeting with scant success. The shops are guarded and stockaded, but the men are confident of success, and are determined to win. The citizens at the many strike points are in sympathy with the strikers, and the strike breakers have been the only offenders against the law.

CRITICAL RAILROAD SITUATION.

It is stated that the shop employees on the Rock Island railroad are voting overwhelmingly in favor of the strike. The point at issue is an increase in wages. The management of the Rock Island has

recognized the System Federation and has granted working rules that are satisfactory to all the unions, but has refused to grant any advance in wages, the demand being for a 10 per cent increase.

READY FOR THE FRAY.

President Gompers Returns to Washington and Prepares to Continue the Battle for the Workers' Uplift.

"On Wednesday evening, October 4, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor reached Washington, D. C., after an extended campaign on the Pacific Coast and in the Western States. On Thursday morning he was at his desk at headquarters, and although buried in a mass of correspondence, found time to express an opinion on the signs of the times as far as the labor world is concerned. He said: "There is a feeling of unrest among the workers of the world. England, Ireland and the continent of Europe have had their upheavals and the workers are awakening to a realization of their power in a manner that speaks in unmistakable terms of their determination to secure a more equitable portion of that which they produce.

"In our own United States the same feeling of unrest prevails and if the employers in this country continue their present policy and refuse to meet the representatives of organized labor, the battle for the uplift may be fought on a larger scale, than the conflict which has temporarily ended in Europe.

"I have been among the men who toil, every minute, since I left Washington on August 17. I have talked with them, and labored with them, and have found the measure of their dissatisfaction great. Continued refusals on the part of the employers to meet the representatives of labor will only aggravate the unrest of the workers and no one can foretell what the result will be.

"The workers in the west and on the Pacific Coast are conducting a magnificent contest. With a bold and determined purpose they are demanding that their rights shall be recognized. Their contentions are just and must eventually be conceded. It would have been a pleasure to me to extend my campaign on the coast, but my duties at headquarters, and the intimation that Judge Wright would probably announce his decision in the proceedings for contempt which he has initiated on his own account this week made it imperative for me to return.

While in Los Angeles I had an opportunity to talk with the McNamara brothers, and although I had to leave them in the gloomy jail, I left them with the firm conviction that a jury of their peers

would soon proclaim their innocence, set them free, and remove from labor the stain that an unscrupulous organization of employers, The National Association of Manufacturers with its \$1,500,000 fund to crush labor would feign fasten upon it. Before I saw the McNamara brothers in jail I was positively convinced of their innocence. After talking with them in Los Angeles I am convinced that they are the victims of one of the most diabolical plots ever hatched in our country.

In Los Angeles every effort has been made to prejudice the citizens against the McNamaras. Detective Burns, his employers and satellites, have already tried them in the newspapers and magazines, but justice will prevail and the plots of the enemies of labor will fail. The people of Los Angeles are realizing more and more that an unholy effort has been and is being made to sacrifice innocent men so that a stain may be cast on the cause they represent. The American Federation of Labor will stand by the McNamaras. We know they are innocent. We have secured for them the services of the ablest lawyers who cannot be bought and I am confident that when the trial is over and the plots of the enemies of labor have been disclosed, organized labor will be commended and praised for its position in the McNamara case.

FOR HER UNION.

Becky Fisher, Arrested Thirty-nine Times in Eleven Weeks is Still Loyal to the Cause.

All movements for the uplift have had their heroes, heroines and martyrs, and the labor movement is no exception to the rule. The strike that is now going on in Cleveland has developed many noble characters, among them Becky Fisher, a frail young girl, 17 years old who has displayed great courage and instilled confidence into her fellow strikers. And she is only one of several hundreds of girls who are gallantly holding the fort of unionism and repulsing every attack of unscrupulous employers who are daily attempting to scale the breastworks of organized labor. A better fight has never been witnessed. The girls are exhibiting a spirit of self sacrifice that stirs the hearts of all honest men and women.

For fifteen weeks 6,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union have been on strike in Cleveland, O. 2,000 of the strikers are women and girls and no advance movement has had braver or more self sacrificing exponents than the girl strikers, who are now fighting for the very life of their union

in the home city of John D. Rockefeller.

Hounded by the private detectives and sluggers of the avaricious employers, driven from the streets and arrested by the city police, the women have maintained the picket line, and with undaunted spirit continue the fight for living wages, reasonable hours of labor and industrial freedom. Even the specter of the jail with all its attendant horrors for frail women has not kept them from responding to the call of duty, and scores of them are arrested daily for attempting to exercise the rights of American citizens.

Humiliating and mortifying trips in the patrol, abuse at the hands of bullies, private detectives and city police, and even confinement in vile cages in station houses have all failed to break the spirit of the strikers and the battle is being waged with undiminished vigor and marvelous courage. There can only be one ending for such a conflict and that a complete victory for the strikers.

Becky Fisher has been arrested 39 times in 11 weeks and driven in the patrol to the station house because she refused to surrender her right to talk to her fellow workers and try to persuade them not to take the places of the strikers and help unscrupulous employers to defeat honest toilers. She has been insulted and abused by those who should have been her protectors. Becky has never flinched. Released from durance vile she has always hastened back to the scene of the fray to succor and cheer her fellow unionists.

She has a horror of the police, the patrol wagon and the jail, but her union is as sacred to her as was Old Glory to Barbara Fritchie, and fear is an unknown quality to this little girl when she is fighting for her loved union and the cause it represents.

Becky is now on the road pleading for funds to enable her brothers and sisters to continue the struggle against the Cleveland labor crushers. Her appeal is from the heart and should meet a ready response from all union men and women.

The strikers want a 50 hour instead of a 75 hour week, the abolition of the sub-contract system, and the charge of 25 cents a day for the use of the machines and many other very obnoxious conditions.

AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

President Gompers Characterized as the Chosen Exponent and Champion of the Working Classes.

In Fresno, Cal., a great multitude turned out to welcome and listen to Presi-

dent Gompers. His address was well received by the workers, and the following editorial from the Fresno Daily Herald shows how he impressed the disinterested public:

"The magnificent audience which faced the president of the American Federation of Labor at the Barton opera house last night was something more than a personal greeting to Mr. Gompers. It was a demonstration of the strength and the solidarity of organized labor.

There have been other occasions upon which Fresno's forum was crowded to capacity by men and women anxious to hear a national or a state leader. Perhaps never before has there been a gathering so nearly wholly composed of the workers of the community. Certainly it is a long time since an audience of workers joined so heartily in a tribute to one man. Gompers stands before the people of the United States as the chosen exponent and champion of the working masses. It must be an inspiration to find those whom he represents so enthusiastic and unanimous in their appreciation of his work.

From an experience of twenty-nine years as the president of the federation, during which he has been in close touch with the growth of the labor movement in all its phases, counselling with the representatives of labor in all parts of the world, Gompers speaks with authority. His utterances, fraught with bitterness as sometimes they are, cannot lightly be dismissed as might those of a man of less intimate acquaintance with the subjects he touches upon. His arraignment of the courts which have construed the law unfavorably to the cause Gompers champions, was strong and masterly.

One cannot wonder that to such a man, fighting a battle for millions of his fellows against unscrupulous foes, it should seem that laws and courts are merely instruments by which the powers of wealth defend themselves and harrass others. Experience of biased judges has not tended to soften Gompers' heart toward the judiciary. Ambiguities in laws which have been availed of to perpetrate injustice are, to him, not an evidence of loose lawmaking, but the proof of malignant design on the part of labor's foes. His attitude is necessarily that of a fighter who expects the enemy to resort to the tactics of war. He would not have attained, or retained, his position had he been of the judicial temperament which weighs and considers. Born leaders of men are rarely capable of dispassionate judgment.

Gompers has proven himself by his work. Organized labor trusts him and he has honored the trust. Fresno's workers cannot but be encouraged by his visit. It is impossible to believe that

Mr. Gompers on his side, has not received inspiration from his reception in Fresno.

GAIN RECOGNITION.

Lamp makers employed by the Hudson Lamp Co. at New York City have gained an important victory. Some time ago they presented demands to the representatives of the company, which were denied and they were forced to go on strike. The workers fought valiantly and every attempt on the part of the employers to break the strike failed. A complete victory followed, the company agreeing to recognize the union, granted a 9 hour day and time and one-half for overtime. Other important concessions were also granted.

AN OBSERVING BISHOP.

Tells Churchmen That Conditions Under Which the Masses Labor Should Not be Tolerated.

In Birmingham, Eng., a clergyman has labored for seven years and lived on \$5 a week. The remainder of his salary has been used in succoring the needy and his life has been spent studying conditions under which the workers labor.

This clergyman, Dr. Gore, is one of the most noted divines in England and has recently been made bishop of Oxford. On leaving Birmingham he wrote the following letter to the diocese:

"One special sense of failure weighs upon me which I cannot keep to myself. I feel that among the objects which I most seriously set before myself there is no one in which I have failed more signally than in stirring among churchmen in general a sense of their duty to contribute to the social and industrial reconstruction of our nation. There is a profound sense of unrest and dissatisfaction among the workers. Recently society has been deeply alarmed at its symptoms. I cannot but believe that this profound discontent is justified, though some particular exhibitions of it are not. The longer I have lived in this great industrial centre the more I have felt that as Christians we are not justified in tolerating the conditions of life and labor under which a vast mass of our population is living. We have no right to say that these conditions are not remediable, and we have no right to expect that they will be remedied until Christian hearts and Christian heads energetically demand and insist that they shall be altered. Social science will help us to avoid mistakes, but only the real love of man can give the impulse to effective reform.

"* * * * The preventible lack of equipment for life among the young, and later the insecurity of employment and inadequacy of remuneration, and consequent destitution or semi-destitution among so many of our people, ought to inspire in all Christians a profound and passionate determination to devote themselves to the reform of our industrial system. I cannot but pray from my heart that my successor may be enabled to bring home to Churchmen generally a deeper sense of their social obligations."

A MULTITUDE OF STRIKERS.

A report issued by the labor department of the Board of Trade, shows that in the month of August there were on strike 148,000 railway workers, 78,000 dock laborers, carmen and others; 35,000 dock workers, seamen, etc., at Liverpool and Birkenhead; 3,000 carters at Manchester, and 2,500 and 1,000 tramwaymen at Glasgow and Leeds respectively.

There were 100 new disputes during the month affecting 365,256 more than in August last year.

DRIVEN TO REBELLION.

Three hundred men, women, boys and girls employed in the plant of the American Druggists Syndicate in New York have gone on strike as a protest against unbearable conditions. The strikers have been the recipients of exceedingly small wages and have been compelled to work from 7:30 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Recently a system similar to the Taylor system was established; the workers protested and declared they could not stand the strain, and their complaint was answered by the issuance of an order requiring them to work from 7:30 a. m. to 9 p. m. and 11 p. m. without extra compensation. Seventy-five men walked out and were followed by the remainder of the workers. The plant is now guarded by the police.

VICTIMS OF CORPORATE GREED.

Death Reaps a Horrible Harvest as a Result of Corporation's Failure to Safeguard Life.

According to a statement made by Edward Wegmann, the distinguished civil engineer, the disaster at Austin, Pa., caused by the breaking of the Bayless dam, could have been averted at a cost of \$25,000. Failure on the part of the owners to provide this amount caused a fearful catastrophe in which the lives of over 150 men and women and children were sacrificed and all the earthly possessions of hundreds more were swept away by

the death dealing flood. The following statement from Mr. Wegmann appeared in the Washington Herald:

"Mr. Hatton wrote me January 29, 1910, asking me to give him some engineering advice on re-enforcement of the dam," said Mr. Wegmann today. "I agreed to do so and Mr. Hatton called upon me shortly thereafter at my office in this city. Mr. Hatton submitted to me the plans according to which he had constructed the dam at Austin, Pa., and stated that the dam had commenced to move, and was in a dangerous condition.

"Mr. Hatton said the base of the dam had already slid eighteen inches, and that the top of the dam was thirty-one inches away from its original position.

"The calculation which I made with reference to the stability of the dam showed that the profile adopted for the construction of the dam would have been sufficiently strong provided the dam had been built on a pervious rock foundation. As a matter of fact the dam was built on a very pervious foundation of sandstone which was more or less fissured. I found that taking into account the upward pressure of the water under the base of the dam, the structure was in a very dangerous condition, and I advised Mr. Hatton to build an additional amount of masonry on the downstream side of the dam and to construct a cut off wall of masonry or puddle at the upstream face—this cut-off to reach down to an impervious stratum. I also suggested that the dam might be held by building a cut-off wall and adopting a rock filling on the down stream face as a re-inforcement.

"I submitted my report to Mr. Hatton and received a reply in which Mr. Hatton stated that he fully agreed with my recommendation and intended to submit them to his clients with some additional precautionary measures as regards water-proofing between the cut-off wall and the upstream face of the dam.

Mr. Wegmann exhibited two letters from Mr. Hatton, the first under date of February 16, 1910. In this letter Mr. Hatton said that he intended advising his clients to adopt both precautions recommended by Mr. Wegmann.

On February 19, 1910, Mr. Hatton wrote:

"The dam cost originally \$79,000, not including engineering expenses. I am glad to note that you coincide with my ideas, but I fear my clients will fear to spend the \$25,000 or \$30,000 necessary to render the dam absolutely safe."

"The company evidently did fear to spend the comparatively trifling sum," said Mr. Wegmann significantly, "for nothing was done on the dam."

ORGANIZED LABOR SPEAKS.

Indiana State Federation of Labor Denounces Governor Marshall for His Part in the Kidnapping of John J. McNamara.

Organized labor in Indiana has uttered its protest against the action of the chief executive of the state in permitting John J. McNamara to be taken from the state without due process of law. The Indiana State Federation of Labor at its convention held in Evansville, Ind., passed the following resolutions without a dissenting voice:

"Since the arrest of Brother J. J. McNamara, and his denial of justice in the city court of Indianapolis, the Marion county circuit court presided over by the Hon. Charles Remster, has decided that Judge Collins has not and never did have authority and jurisdiction to hear, try or determine any question concerning the extradition of persons charged with being fugitives from justice.

"We therefore condemn the act of James A. Collins, judge of the city court of Indianapolis for his wrongful assumption of jurisdiction over J. J. McNamara, and for denying him the right of counsel and opportunity to call witnesses and communicate with his friends, as a gross outrage, and believe that as an officer he is unworthy of further holding any office of trust among a people who desire justice properly administered and rightfully upheld.

"We denounce the acts of Governor Thomas R. Marshall in the extradition of Brother J. J. McNamara as grossly unjust, lacking in consideration of the rights of an American citizen, ill advised and beneath the dignity of the chief executive of the state.

"We therefore regard Governor Marshall as an officer who acts without due consideration, forms his judgments hastily, condemns without investigation, accepts perjury and refuses thereafter to rebuke, but chooses rather to condone.

"We therefore ask every citizen to disavow any connection with any movement or effort to further continue Governor Marshall in office or to satisfy his ambition for other or higher honors."

The convention also appropriated \$200 as a contribution to the McNamara defense fund.

DOING THINGS IN ERIE.

Reports from Erie, Pa., show that the unions are up and doing and that very encouraging results are being attained. Members of the various unions have been conducting a campaign for higher wages

and have been remarkably successful. The Painters, Carpenters, Fish Dressers and the Stone Masons' Unions have secured substantial increases in wages for their members and other unions are about to make similar demands with assurances of success.

While the old unions have been making gains in membership and wages, the non-union workmen, realizing the necessity for concerted action have been getting into line and as a consequence new unions of sheet metal workers, chauffeurs, bookbinders and street car men have been formed. Men of other crafts and callings are seeking to profit through organization, and the union men of the city are rendering them every assistance in their efforts to become a part of the labor movement.

MARTYR TO HIS CAUSE.

Motion Pictures Graphically Portraying Life Incidents and Kidnapping of John J. McNamara.

Trades unionists and the general public throughout the country are going to have an opportunity to witness the production of a motion picture that is said to be a masterpiece in that line of entertainment known as "the world of motion." It will be produced in the leading theatres and moving picture houses and will prove interesting and instructive.

The principal parts have been played by representative labor men with a national reputation, and the picture will be a true and correct representation of the incident that stirred the country, when a citizen was dragged from his home and friends and spirited to a distant part of the nation contrary to law and the traditions of our republic.

The McNamara ways and means committee have perfected arrangements with W. M. Seely of Dayton, Ohio, to manufacture and distribute reels of motion pictures portraying the principal events in the life of John J. McNamara, and particularly the most important incidents relating to his kidnaping from Indianapolis, Ind.

The sale of tickets will be under the direction of a committee of representative labor men, appointed by the central bodies, and councils of the building, metal and label trades, where they exist, on the request of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

During the week of October 8-14 inclusive the initial production will take place at the American theatre, Cincinnati, under the title of "A Martyr to His Cause."

The officers of the A. F. of L. will im-

mediately announce the cities in which the reels are to be shown and request the appointment of local committees, submitting therewith literature and data as to the means of handling the show. A specially designed ticket has been provided, which will be issued by Secretary Morrison to the joint committee having charge of local arrangements in each city. This will be distributed as soon as the cities are selected where the reels are to be displayed.

Molders at Bangor, Me., have secured an increase of 5 per cent. without strike.

THE PASSING OF ELIOT'S HEROES.

Strike Breakers Hired by Agents of the Illinois Central Railroad Driven Out by Courts and Citizens.

The day of Eliot's hero is over. He is now regarded as an "undesirable citizen" and citizens of high standing have united with union workers in the demand that he leave certain communities for the community's good.

At East St. Louis, Ill., three of Eliot's "heroes" were arraigned in court and given until sun down to get out of the city. Tattered, hungry and weather-beaten they presented a piteous spectacle, and when they told the court that they had been picked up in a Bowery lodging house in New York, locked in a car on a special train with 166 other "heroes" and given no food on the journey from New York to East St. Louis the court and the spectators realized that the railroad company had little regard for the "heroes" it expected to rout the strikers.

On their arrival in East St. Louis the master mechanic of the local shop had refused to put them to work. Penniless, tired and hungry they had drifted into the streets of the city only to fall a prey to unfeeling policemen who failed to recognize them as heroes, called them "bums" and drove them back to the shop. There they received scant courtesy, were bundled on a special train and started for Chicago. But "heroes," like every day men, need something to eat and they dropped off the train and made another effort to satisfy the demands of the stomach. The police grabbed them again, and when they appeared in court even the city authorities seemed loath to provide them with the scant, coarse fare of the criminal, and they were driven from town. Alas and alack for three of Eliot's heroes.

At McComb, Miss., a whole train load of heroes found a very hostile reception from citizens of all degrees. Like heroes of outlaw fame they had guns and on arriving in the Mississippi city they began to use them like outlaws. They pumped

lead into the citizens, and said citizens resented the mode of entry of the "heroes." But when the "heroes" added insult to injury by heaping indignities on the women of the community, the united citizenship asserted itself and the "heroes" were compelled to depart, guarded by troops.

At New Orleans, Mayor Behrman, in addressing 5,000 strikers showed conclusively that he too was no admirer of the men that Professor Eliot had tried to immortalize. He assured the men, who were battling for their rights that he would exercise his moral right to compel the railroad company to deport all "undesirables" who may be brought to the city to take the places of the strikers.

The day has passed when traitors to their fellow workers can merit the approbation of the great American public. The day is here when true manhood is appreciated and the rights of the toilers must be respected. Eliot's "heroes" are passing—the true heroes are coming.

RECALL IN CALIFORNIA.

By an overwhelming vote the people of California have declared in favor of making the recall of officials who have proven recreant to their trusts a part of the constitution of the state. The recall includes judges of the state court in its provisions. The initiative and referendum amendment were also carried by a 2 to 1 vote.

GLAD TIDINGS.

Farmers' Progressive Citizens and Organized Labor Combine to Give the State of Washington a Government by the People.

At Seattle, Wash., an important alliance has been formed, which embraces farmers, members of the Direct Legislation League, and representatives of organized labor. The mission of the alliance is set forth in the following document:

"To those who believe in a government by the people, of the state of Washington.

"Greeting—We desire to announce the formation of a joint legislative committee of the Direct Legislation League of Washington, State Federation of Labor, Farmers' Union and State Grange, which organization was perfected at a conference of the executive committees of these organizations and a large delegation of friends of government by the people, held in North Yakima.

"The report of the committee on permanent organization, which was unanimously adopted, was as follows:

"That this organization be made permanent and be known as the joint legisla-

tive committee of Direct Legislation League of Washington, State Federation of Labor, Farmers' Union and State Grange.

"Objects—First—To secure the adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall amendments now before the people.

"Second—To secure the submission to the people by the next legislature of an amendment extending to the people the power to initiate amendments to the constitution.

"Third—To secure at such times and in such manner as may be deemed advisable the enactment of measures that will conserve and extend the power of the people to rule themselves and elect their public servants.

"The officers shall consist of an executive committee of four, one from each organization, to be chosen by their respective organizations and having power to select their own chairman and secretary-treasurer.

"The conference adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the proposed amendments now before the people which are to be voted upon at the November election (1912), which provides for the initiative and referendum of laws and the recall.

"Favoring legislation providing for the election of delegates to national conventions to nominate presidents and vice-presidents by the direct primary, the recall of judges, the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people and a thorough Corrupt Practices Act."

TO REDUCE COST OF LIVING.

In Indiana union men are going to make an effort to inaugurate a plan that will reduce the cost of living. Typographical Union No. 1 of Indianapolis has taken the lead in the matter and a meeting will be held on October 29 at which representatives of the various unions in the city will be present. At this meeting an effort will be made to arrange for some form of co-operative purchasing that will eliminate the middle man and his exorbitant profits.

BLACKLISTED BY BANKS.

Bank Clerks Who Testified for the State in the Charles C. Morse Trial Are Victims of Discrimination.

According to a statement made by States Attorney Wise of New York bank clerks must "shut up tight" or perjure themselves in court when the honesty of their employers is questioned, on pain of being blacklisted.

Speaking at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the American Institution

of Banking the states attorney declared that not one of the clerks who had told the truth in the case of the government against Charles A. Morse in the National Bank of North America investigation had been able to get a position in New York since.

Continuing his address he said: "When there is crookedness in a bank it generally comes from above and not from below. There are more prosecutions of dishonest bank officers than of thieving clerks. But clerks are thrust into a bad position by their dependence. When called to testify against their bosses they know that if they do not shut up tight they'll be fired and practically blacklisted.

"I say that bankers ought to seek out those discharged clerks, employ them and promote them. Otherwise the bank clerks themselves ought to organize and walk out, union fashion, every man of them, when any clerk is discharged for the truthful evidence given by him in a court of law. It is most unfortunate that banking standards have not yet got so high that a clerk who refuses to commit a crime needs protection against the source of his livelihood by the very investigators of the crime and protection against the prejudices of other bankers."

SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INTERESTS.

The following letter appeared recently in the New York World: "To the Editor of the World: The duty of the educated leisured classes is to impress upon working classes the vital necessity for the reign of order under the law—Andrew Carnegie to the Editor of the World.

"That is to say, the educated bondholders, stockholders and officials of the steel trust should teach the ignorant working classes to respect and obey the law.

"The educated classes who control the beef trust, the sugar trust and like law abiding corporations should teach the ignorant working classes to obey the injunctions of the courts and the statutory enactments of congress and the state legislatures.

"Certain educated and leisured members of high society should instruct the ignorant of the work day world in morals, the ethics of matrimony and the duty of respecting the divorce degrees of the courts.

"As one of the working classes, I fear however that there will always be economic unrest and perhaps strife as long as there are Carnegies and the particular form of mental strabismus whose dis-

torted view Mr. Carnegie ingeniously confounds with education.—R. L."

At Apalachicola, Florida, the ship carpenters have been successful in a campaign for shorter hours and higher wages. Hours were reduced from 10 to 9 and wages were increased from \$3 to \$3.50 a day.

A COMPLETE VICTORY.

Bookbinders in New York City Gain Great Concessions and Demon- strate the Power of Unionism.

When the bookbinders of New York City presented demands to their employers, the latter refused to entertain them and made a declaration of their determination to "run their own business." The bookbinders went on strike and in less than a week the employers came to the conclusion that they could not run their own business, and that no business could be done until the employed returned to work.

As a result of this revelation the employers decided to do business with the union. They called for and held a conference with a committee from the labor organization and they are all doing business today.

The union gained a complete victory, the employers conceded every demand that they had previously refused to entertain, and the strikers returned to work realizing more than ever the necessity for organization.

As a result of the agreement the wages of the gilders will be increased \$5 a week and the stampers and gold leaf layers will receive an increase of \$2 a week. For the bookbinders a flat minimum rate of \$18 a week has been established an increase in wages from \$2 to \$3 a week. The settlement affects every bookbinder in New York City.

SOCIETY SCORED.

In a speech bristling with satire and wit, Father Bernard Vaughan, London's famous Jesuit orator, flayed grasping capitalists, made a plea for a higher and broader christianity.

The famous "Mayfair Jesuit" whose sermons on the sins of society aroused all England last year while speaking to a vast audience in the Twelfth Regiment Armory, New York City, held his listeners spell bound as he denounced dishonest and grasping employers. Here are some of his aphorisms:

"Some people work well at their meals, but not between them.

"It is bad economy to starve the poor that the rich may wallow in luxuries.

"Every human being has a right to live as a human being.

"Any employer who does not give a living wage or enforces excessive hours of work or does not provide sanitary surroundings for his employes is a sweater and the sooner he is taken by the scruff of the neck and shown the Hudson river the better.

"Our spiritual vitality is threatened by material luxuries."

"The Christian church today needs men to be lifted up to ideals."

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN.

Speaking at the Ecumenical Methodist conference held in Toronto, Can., Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice-president of the United States had this to say: "The keynote should be more religion in business and more business in religion. Inequality of wages for men and women working under like conditions is an affront to the spirit of Christian religion. The laborer has become merged in the machinery of which he is such an important part, and has come to feel too frequently that the church is not sympathetic toward him."

A GOOD LABOR TALK.

Governor Chester A. Aldrich of Nebraska Eulogizes Organized Labor. Says It Makes for the World a Higher Standard of Civilization.

Under the caption: "Discriminating Approval of Trade Unionism" the Western Railway News publishes the following from Governor Aldrich of Nebraska: "The cardinal principles upon which the American Federation of Labor bases its great movement, are in my judgment, fundamentally correct and for the uplift of society as a whole. Secondly, in my judgment the great rank and file of the members of the trade union are honest, conscientious, and law-abiding citizens who bare their breasts in the cause of humanity. Let us first clearly enumerate those principles as a means of determining as to whether their advocates are undesirable citizens or not. They are, then:

"First. The shortening of the hours of labor, in harmony with the increased methods of production, that the workmen may have leisure for recreation, rest, study and the enjoyment of God's sunshine.

"Second. The abolition of child labor in our industrial pursuits and their transfer to the schools and the playgrounds, that their bodies and their

minds may develop into noble manhood and womanhood.

"Third. Better sanitary and safety regulations for the protection of health and safety of the workmen in the shops, the factories, mills, and the mines.

"Fourth. The abolition of sweatshops as a means of protecting womanhood.

"Fifth. Better wages, as a fair share of production, as a means of property, providing for a home, of educating the children and a general participation in the duties of citizenship.

"In my humble opinion those principles are based upon the teachings of Christ and make for the world a higher standard of civilization. They are based upon the principles of humanity and their opposition can only be based upon greed, or more profit.

"Labor organizations are the outgrowth of and the legitimate results that come from the highly organized state of that other concomitant force in the industrial world that we call capital. Therefore labor organizations are a necessity. They are potent factors for good, and it is no argument against them that sometimes in the name of a labor union an ill-advised strike is precipitated. Labor leaders, so far as I know, recognize the fact that liberty is obedience to law and that justice is equality to all and special privileges to none."

SOME CORRUPT JUDGES.

The late Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts did not believe that all judges were incorruptible. While a member of the house of representatives in 1876 he said: "My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending very little beyond the duration of a single term of senatorial office. But in that brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have seen in the state of the union foremost in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption."

WILL NOT ADOPT TAYLOR SYSTEM.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop Says Scientific Management Will Not be Installed.

The action of the members of labor organizations, employed in navy yards, in resolving to resist the introduction of the Taylor system, has brought forth a statement from Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop to the effect that there has been no attempt made to introduce the system, and that it is not likely to

be adopted for naval uses. He admits that a board of naval officers has been for several months studying navy-yard methods with a view to their improvement along other lines.

Representatives of the I. A. of M. however are determined to be prepared for action should it become necessary, and a conference of workmen to devise plans to oppose the scientific system of shop management has been called and will be held in Rock Island, Ill., beginning September 19. Officers of the organization and delegates from various machinists' lodges composed of navy yard and arsenal workers will attend the conference.

The convention of the International Association of Machinists will open in Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, September 18, and the result of the conference will be submitted to the delegates for their approval.

WHAT THE TRUSTS HAVE DONE.

A Comparison of the Cost of Living During War Times and the Reign of the Trusts.

When the great Civil War was raging and thousands of men were engaged in the mighty conflict; when the shop, the mill, the mine and the fields were depopulated to such an extent that laborers were few, the prices of the commodities of life increased. Today we are at peace, the machinery in the shop and mill is tended by thousands of willing workers, the miner digs industriously and skilled husbandmen are tilling the soil and gathering abundant harvests. Nevertheless, the prices of the products of the shop, the mill, the mine and the field are soaring. The following table of prices is taken from the Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va. The war time prices from the Index-Appeal, a reliable authority on the Civil War:

War Time	Article	Now
\$4.10	flour	\$7.75
14c a lb.	pork	18-20c lb.
3 3-4c a lb.	hams	20-28c lb.
8-12c a lb.	lard	12 1-2c a lb
15-20c a lb.	butter	30-35c lb.
14c a lb.	cheese	35c lb.
10-18c a lb.	sugar	6-7c lb.
30-35c a gal.	molasses	32-38c gal
6 1-2c a lb.	beef	15c lb.
5c a lb.	shoulders	20c lb.
13-16c lb.	coffee	25-40c lb.

The trusts are responsible for the prices now, and the same trusts are giving battle to the unions in their effort to increase wages.

Stay away from Muscatine, Ia., a general strike of buttonmakers is on.

A UNION BUILT BATTLESHIP.

Work on Uncle Sam's greatest and latest dreadnaught, the battleship New York, has been begun. The vessel will be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and will, when completed, be another tribute to the skill of organized labor.

The plan to build the dreadnaught in a government yard has met with considerable opposition. It was asserted that the vessel could not be built on the original amount appropriated for the purpose on account of the 8 hour day in operation in government plants. The appropriation was increased however and the battleship will be built by the government.

Before work was begun it was found necessary to take off a piece of a corner of a building, in order that the ways might be lengthened.

ATTEMPT TO NULLIFY PRISON LABOR LAW.

The case of the Hoge-Montgomery Co. vs. Charles L. Daugherty as commissioner of labor was heard by Judge Cotterel of the U. S. Circuit Court last week. This case involves the constitutionality of the Oklahoma statute, passed two years ago, requiring that all convict made goods be branded or marked before being offered for sale in the state.

The Commissioner of Labor notified all dealers of the provisions of the statute and warned them that prosecutions would follow in cases of violation.

The Hoge-Montgomery Mfg. Co. which manufactures shoes in the Kentucky penitentiary at Frankfort, having a contract for the labor of about 800 convicts, thereupon prayed for an injunction to restrain the commissioner from proceeding with the enforcement of the law, on the ground that the statute was an infringement on the jurisdiction of the national government over interstate commerce. The argument before Judge Cotterel was on a motion to make the injunction permanent.

A CHEERING PROPHECY.

Distinguishing Attorney Believes Organized Labor Will Win Great International Victory.

Samuel Untermeyer, the distinguished lawyer, who has recently been in Paris in connection with French counsel pending international litigation, predicts a great international victory for labor over capital.

Mr. Untermeyer has taken a great interest in the recent strikes in Britain.

and has this to say: "I regard the outcome of this struggle as a foregone conclusion. The settlement will finally and indefinitely be in favor of organized labor. This is as it should be, and it will come to pass within the twelve month.

"The real issue is the same in both England and America—the recognition of the labor union and the insistence that organized capital shall deal directly with the representatives of organized labor. The latter has made greater headway in England than in the United States, but in both countries the cause of labor is unfairly treated and is misrepresented by the bulk of the metropolitan press.

"Unorganized the men are hopeless and the struggle is grotesquely unequal. The demands of the laboring men may be at times unreasonable, but not nearly so much so as has been the oppression of capital in the past, and not to be compared with what would be the hopelessness of their situation were it not for the protection they get by reason of their organizations."

TOILERS NEED NOT APPLY.

Another philanthropy has blown up. Forest Hill Garden, the Utopian Village now nearing completion by the Russell Sage Foundation, will not be an abiding place for poor toilers. The trustees have decided so. The scriptural saying: To him that hath shall be given, holds true in this case.

A DISINTERESTED CRITIC.

Taylor System Predominantly Autocratic, Dictatorial, Feudal, Bureaucratic and Managerial.

Under the caption "Labor Unions and Scientific Management," the Boston Common characterizes the Taylor System thus:

"Why the labor unions are so strongly denouncing scientific management, why, for instance the International convention of Brass and Silver Workers' Unions in Boston last week passed resolutions declaring it to be 'the most barbarous and oppressive system for driving workers yet invented by the exploiters of labor,' has never been as well stated as in the following paragraph by George Willis Gooke:

"The Taylor System in itself is thoroughly cooperative, from first to last. As it is worked out by Taylor it is autocratic co-operation, co-operation dominated by owners and managers for ends of profits. It wholly omits the democratic element in co-operation; and it becomes, as worked out by Taylor, predominantly

autocratic, dictatorial, feudal, and managerial. It is bureaucratic in the highest degree, and is a series of systems within systems, of long successions of managers and supervisors, while every man works under dictation, except the owner at the top."

"The Taylor System at times carries industrial paternalism to a laughable extreme. We find, for example, in Taylor's block an instance in which the application of scientific management increased the employer's profit from one worker's output from \$1 to \$3.60; but according to scientific principles, lest the worker grow unruly and dissipated, his wages must not be increased more than from \$1.15 to \$1.85.

"Mr. Taylor and his associates have done mankind an inestimable service by their discovery. But a greater problem is yet to be solved. How is scientific management to be made democratic?"

NURSES EMPHATIC.

The nurses of Mercy Hospital have made it plain to the management of that institution that they will not assist in preparing baths for strike breakers of the Illinois Central railroad, and will not treat them as they would other patients. The trouble between the nurses, who sympathize with the Illinois Central strikers, and the management of the hospital was brought to an issue when a strike breaker in the 27th street shop was taken to the hospital. At first the nurses demurred at doing anything for him at all, and when requested to prepare his bath issued an ultimatum that that was something they would not do. The management capitulated and the strike breaker was admitted bathless to ward A. The other patients in this ward objected to his being put in among them and demurred in such strong terms that the strikebreaker was transferred to another ward.

FOR BOOKBINDERS' TRADE SCHOOL.

At the Cedar Rapids' convention of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to inquire into the question of the establishment of a trade school to be owned and operated by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the committee to report to the next convention. In pursuance of this resolution a committee has been appointed to carry out what the resolution directed.

The Retail Clerks' Union in Wheeling, West Virginia, recently organized, has reduced the working hours of its members 3 per week.

A MIGHTY DEMONSTRATION.

**Great Host of Workers March Through
the Streets of Philadelphia and Sig-
nificantly Protest Against the
Kidnaping of the Mc-
Namara Brothers.**

With a shout, the echo of which will ring over distant Los Angeles the people of Philadelphia have voiced their protest against the un-American act of kidnaping the McNamara Brothers, ten thousand men and women, of that class that represents the bond and muscle and intellect of the Republic paced with steady tread the streets of the "City of Brotherly Love" and 15,000 citizens acclaimed every utterance of the champions of organized labor who declaimed for liberty and the preservation of the traditions of our land. It happened on the evening of Tuesday, October 10, and the following excerpt from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia tells the story:

"Fifteen thousand workers—members of all the various unions in the city—filled and surrounded the Labor Lyceum, in Sixth street, last night and gave to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary of that organization and Frank Ryan, president of the International Iron Workers' Union, a wild ovation.

"The occasion was one that stirred every good union man's heart to speech and song. The demonstration was one of protest—protest against any adverse decision that the Los Angeles courts might make against the McNamara brothers, John J. and James B.—who are to be placed on trial today charged with complicity in the dynamiting of the plant of the Los Angeles Times. Gompers, Morrison and Ryan, the latter an intimate associate of the defendants, who belonged to the union which he heads, stirred the 3,000 persons crushed inside the big brick edifice to a very rage of enthusiasm.

"When the venerable head of the federation rose to speak the cheering lasted for five minutes and could be heard distinctly two squares away. Morrison's address was punctuated with roars of approval and snatches of the French battle hymn—the Marseillaise—taken up by the throng in the hall and roared by the responsive crowd in the street.

"It was by all means the greatest demonstration that labor has ever made here. A great parade, in which at least 10,000 men and women, young and old—marched, preceded the meeting. That parade was one at which to wonder. And certainly the spirit that prevailed within its ranks was one with which to reckon."

DO YOUR PART.

The union label trades department is just issuing a circular letter which is being forwarded to all local unions throughout the United States, on the subject of contract prison labor. The Booher bill, which deals with this subject, is in a most advantageous position in the house committee of labor, of which the Hon. W. B. Wilson, ex-secretary-treasurer of the Miners, is chairman, and includes among its members Congressman Buchanan of Illinois, an Iron Worker, and Congressman Maher of New York, a Hatter. This bill will undoubtedly be reported favorably almost immediately after the convening of the coming session of congress and the letter that is being issued by the label trades department is requesting all local unions to appoint committees to wait on their representatives in congress while they are at home and urge them to vote for the adoption of this measure.

DENVER SITUATION CLARIFIED.

The Amalgamated Carpenters have joined the Brotherhood Carpenters under the conditions offered by the Brotherhood. The agreement is that the original seven Amalgamated Carpenters will be given cards from the Carpenters' District Council. It is further agreed that the Amalgamated men who came here to take the places of the Brotherhood Carpenters, when the two organizations were contesting for jurisdiction, will be received into the Brotherhood with full benefits from the time they affiliate and will be given traveling cards when they desire, all being entitled to the privileges and benefits of the organization. This ends one of the most bitter contests in the history of this city.

HOT MILLS CLOSED DOWN.

Twenty-three of the seventy hot mills of the Sharon and Newcastle Works of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company have been closed down and 14,000 men are thrown out of employment.

TRAINMEN IN STRIKE MOOD.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and the Order of Railroad Conductors on the Harriman lines in Texas have voted to go on strike with the shop men. Notice has been served on the railroad officials. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers are now voting on the same proposition, and it is reported that all of these organizations will join with the shop men unless the demands are met by the company. It

is rumored that the Brotherhoods contemplate a federation similar to the shop-crafts and are prepared to ask the company to recognize the Trainmen's Federation in making new agreements to replace those which expire shortly. Should this combination be put in effect it would mean the complete unanimity of both shop and operating forces.

OPEN-AIR SCHOOL IN ENGLAND.

The first open-air school in Birmingham was opened in September. The children were carefully selected by the medical inspector of the Birmingham Education committee from the elementary schools of the city, and the children are from confinement, or perhaps heredity, too weak to derive any real educational advantage from attendance at the ordinary elementary schools of the city. No expense has been spared to produce the nearest approach to perfection in this school. The buildings have been substantially constructed and are open on three sides and are provided with folding glass shutters in order to furnish protection should it be needed in unusually severe weather. It is the intention, however, to give all instruction in the open air when possible, and to use the glass rooms only in inclement weather.

NEW YORK COMMISSION HEARINGS.

The commission empowered by the state legislature to investigate the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on in cities of the first and second class in the state of New York, of which President Gompers is a member, held its first session on October 10 in New York City. The hearings in this city have been concluded and adjournment taken to Albany, where the commission reconvened on October 28. A great mass of testimony was taken in New York City relative to factory conditions, showing the great need of remedial legislation. The Fifth Avenue Association, a civic organization of this city, is assisting in the work of bringing material facts before the commission, and is appealing to the public spirit of the community generally for information to aid in the work.

WEAVERS FAVORED IN RULING.

Attorney General James M. Swift has rendered an opinion that the system of grading practice in many of the textile mills of Massachusetts is in reality but another form of fining and that as such it is prohibited by Chapter 584 of the Acts of the present year. This decision is far reaching and it is of great im-

portance to every weaver in the state, as it will stand until such time as it is overruled by the Supreme Court, which is not likely. It is of further importance in the fact that the decision puts on the manufacturers the burden of proof. The weavers are highly elated over the ruling.

EQUAL PAY BILL SIGNED.

The New York City School Teachers Equal Pay Bill has been signed by Governor Dix. This bill was enacted, backed by the labor organizations, and provides that in the schedules of salaries hereafter adopted there shall exist no discrimination by reason of sex. This bill sets a good example and it is trusted that other states may emulate the action taken by the state of New York.

SHOVEL WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

An amicable adjustment has been reached in the trouble at the Hussy-Binns Shovel plant, which resulted in the factory being almost entirely closed down for a few days. The trouble has been adjusted by T. E. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, J. P. McGinley and John Ferry, and the men have returned to work.

ENGINEERS WANT INCREASE.

The general committee of the Locomotive Engineers on the Norfolk & Western have presented a higher wage scale and a new code of rules. Other organizations have gained higher wages, but the engineers waited until all the other adjustments had been made, but now ask that their wages be increased.

A COMMENDABLE OBJECT.

The Social Service Commission of the federal council of the Churches of Christ in America has inaugurated a nationwide campaign for one-day-in-seven for all industrial workers. It is stated that the first effective measure of this kind to be passed by any state legislature was adopted in Connecticut at the last session, and the bill was introduced by Reverend Charles S. Macfarland, the secretary of the Federal Council Commission. The commission asserts that an effort will be made to adopt a uniform law of this character in all of the states.

Carpenters at Prince Albert, Sask., have succeeded in reducing their hours of labor from 10 to 9 a day. They also secured an increase in wages of 5c an hour.



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A UNIQUE PUBLICATION.

There has just been received at headquarters a copy of a book containing the labor legislation enacted by the 47th General Assembly of the state of Illinois, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Aside from containing a transcript of all the laws passed by the recent assembly, it also carries in its index a brief abstract of all the labor laws of the state, arranged in chronological order, and giving the nature of the enactment. The compiler of this work, David Ross, is entitled to great praise and other labor bureaus might follow the manner of compilation with profit.

CONSUMER'S LEAGUE FORMED.

A branch of the National Consumers' League has been formed in this city. "Sympathetic Imagination" was made the slogan of the members of the new league. "Sympathetic Imagination" was interpreted as having consideration for working people, and the members of the new branch agreed to keep it constantly before them. It is intended after the league has been perfected, to institute what is known as the "white list." This list is to contain the names of the business firms who are known to be considerate to their employes and the league members will be urged to patronize the "white list" firms.

MITCHELL DAY OBSERVANCE.

President John P. White of the United Mine Workers delivered the principal address here on Monday afternoon, October 30, the occasion being the annual observance of Mitchell day, which falls on October 29 each year, but as it occurred this year on Sunday, the exercises were arranged for the day following. All the collieries in this section were closed in honor of the day, and an immense crowd attended the ceremonies, which were held in the state armory. After the speaking an impromptu reception was held in honor of the national president, as this was his first visit to this section. After the reception President White departed for Carbondale, where he delivered an address in the evening.

PRISON LABOR NEWS.

The Reliance-Sterling Manufacturing Co., commonly known as the prison labor trust, does not seem to be satisfied with its fourteen prison contracts, extending from Rhode Island to South Dakota, and is reaching out for more. It has submitted to the Prison Commission of Kentucky a bid for the labor of 250 convicts

at the state penitentiary at Frankfort. Its offer was 67 1-2c a day per man, the state to furnish shop room, heat, light and power. Another bidder was the Hoge-Montgomery Co., which has manufactured shoes with prison labor in Kentucky for the past 18 years. The controlling stock holder of the Reliance-Sterling Mfg. Co. is Milton F. Goodman, secretary of the Associated Jewish Charities. Another director is Judge Ward H. Watson, of the Appellate Court of Indiana. Fred H. Mills, sales agent of the New York Prison Department and treasurer of the American Prison Association, is a director in one of the subsidiary companies of the trust, the Hawkins Shirt Co., which operates the contract at the Baltimore city jail.

THE FESTIVE STRIKE-BREAKER

During the progress of the Garment Workers' strike in Cleveland, Ohio, a squad of professional strike breakers were employed to make believe that they were at work as garment workers, in order, of course, to discourage the strikers. Later on, this same squad was taken to El Paso, Texas and employed as machinists and boilermakers. This is the usual routine of the life of a strike breaker, and is a phase of the strike which is extremely ludicrous. As a matter of fact, it very seldom occurs that in a strike of any magnitude it is possible for the employers of labor to recruit any considerable number of competent mechanics to take the places of union members who have ceased work for the purpose of enforcing their just demands.

LABOR WINS FIRST ROUND.

The Women's 9-hour law, in order that it might be tested as to its constitutionality, has been taken to the courts. On a presentation of the case labor won the first round, when Judge Dillon of this city decided that the law was constitutional. It is expected that the decision will be appealed from, but it is also confidently expected that the higher courts will affirm the decision just rendered. The attorney-general of the state, at the request of the Ohio manufacturers, has decided also to start a friendly suit to test the constitutionality of the new Compensation Law. It is stated that the manufacturers desire to know positively whether the law will be upheld by the courts before they contribute to the state fund provided under the law.

At Teague, Tex., carpenters have established the 8-hour day and a scale of 45c an hour.

WAGE INCREASES ON RAILWAYS.

Railway systems, with a mileage aggregating 47,500, have increased the wages of employees during the past year 4.87 per cent over 1910. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable proportion of the increase included in the per cent given will not apply until 1912. The different classes of employes received the following percentage of increase over the wages of 1910: Trainmen, 6.46 per cent; shopmen, 5.58 per cent; telegraph operators and dispatchers, 4.88 per cent; station men, 3.16 per cent, and trackmen, 2.18 per cent. The total amount of this increase means that there will have been put into the pockets of the employees at the close of 1911 the sum of \$14,636,000 more than was received for the same service in 1910. This magnificent result is due solely to the effective organizations of labor being maintained and strengthened each year by the employees of the great transportation lines of the country.

TWO HUNDRED MACHINISTS STRIKE.

A strike of 200 machinists employed by the Kent Machine Company and Owens Bottling Company occurred recently. The difficulty occurred over a verbal agreement with the companies in reference to the erection of work, as well as a dispute with regard to wages and apprentices. The Machinists have contended that an apprentice should be permitted during his apprenticeship to be employed in the various departments in order that he may be turned out a skilled craftsman at the end of his apprenticeship. The outlook for victory is bright.

FAR REACHING RULING.

United States Supreme Court Upholds the Federal Safety Appliance Law by a Unanimous Decision.

Complete control of all the railroads of the country by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the practical elimination of State Commissions from any authority is foreshadowed in the opinion which has just been handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The court held that hereafter all locomotives, cars, or other equipment used on any railroad which is a highway of interstate commerce must comply with the Federal Safety Appliance Act. In its opinion the court laid down the rule that compliance with the federal law is compulsory on all railroads which are engaged in the transportation of persons or freight from one state to another. In

minutely elaborating this position it is held that the cars or equipment of such roads, even if engaged in such transportation within the confines of a state, must be considered as part and parcel of the road, and therefore completely under the jurisdiction of the Federal Commission. The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been embarrassed on numerous occasions by clashes of authority with State Commissions, and as a consequence they are gratified at the ruling of the court, which was unanimous.

LONGSHOREMEN ON STRIKE.

Four thousand longshoremen are on strike for an increase in wages from 30 to 36c an hour. Steamers plying between the colonies are seriously affected and shippers refuse to accept cargoes bound for Sydney.

RAILWAY MEN WIN STRIKE.

Just 43 hours from the time the first car was ordered to the barn and the street car strike inaugurated here service was again resumed. The contest occurred because the men on the system had organized a union. The management upon learning the names of some of the members, discharged them, and the balance of the men ceased work until such time as the men discharged were reinstated. Nearly all of the employees were members of the new organization, and those who were not came out with those who were members. When the settlement was reached the Company agreed to interpose no objection to its employees joining the union; also agreeing to the reinstatement of all employees who went on strike, and also those whose suspension led up to and caused the strike. The Company will reinstate all employees who left its service in connection with the strike, and it is further agreed that the Company will meet with a committee of the union to take up for consideration and discuss with the end in view of entering into an agreement covering all working conditions. This agreement was eminently satisfactory and all of the men have returned to work.

STRIKE SETTLED.

It is reported that the coal strike which has been in effect in Alberta and British Columbia during the past eight months has been settled, the men having gained a 10 per cent increase. The new minister of the Interior is being given credit for effecting the settlement.

BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

Boilermakers and helpers to the number of 1,000, employed in the boiler and tank shops of the American locomotive plant in this city have walked out. The difficulty is caused on account of the American Locomotive Company attempting to do repair work for the New York Central, on which road a strike has been in force since last February.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

One of the largest demonstrations ever held in this city occurred recently on the occasion of the mammoth McNamara protest meeting. The audience crowded Dreamland pavilion, one of the largest structures in the city, preceded by a huge parade with over 10,000 men in line. The parade was conspicuous by the fact that there was displayed one of the largest banners ever constructed, being over 30 feet long and 15 feet high, supported by some 20 men, on which was inscribed, "We Believe in the Innocence of the McNamaras." Officials of the State Federation and other organizations of the state and city delivered appropriate addresses.

USE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Organized labor has won its contention to obtain for all citizens the use of public school buildings. The school board has passed an amendment to the board rules opening the schools to the public. The only class of meetings barred are direct appeals for votes and sectarian religious meetings, and all meetings must be concluded by 10 p. m. Fifteen signatures of taxpayers on a petition to the school director are necessary to procure the use of the buildings. Labor was the first to take advantage of the new order of things. The Cleveland Federation has started a ten-day campaign to place the initiative and referendum in the state constitution.

PUBLICITY OF RIGHT SORT.

The Atlanta Georgian and News is printing a series of articles relative to the American Federation of Labor, owing, probably, to the fact that labor's great convention will convene in that city on Monday, November 13. These articles are of a news and historical character and cling closely to fact.

Detective Richard Crispin of Regina, Sask., connected with the Thiel detective agency, has just been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for fabrication of evidence and perjury.

WILL FIGHT COURTS.

Governors of Twenty-Four States Resent "Invasion of State Rights by Federal Judges."

The convention of state governors, which met in session at Spring Lake, N. J., went on record against the "invasion of the functions and rights of the states by minor federal judges."

The action of the governors was prompted by the decision of Justice Sanborne of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, enjoining the Railroad Commission of Minnesota from regulating state rates on the ground that such regulation could not be enforced, would deprive the roads of proper remuneration and interfere with interstate commerce.

Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia declared: "If the decision of Judge Sanborne becomes the law of this country, the twilight zone will so broaden that we will never see twilight again in the regulation of passenger and freight traffic."

A committee composed of Judson Harmon, governor of Ohio, Chester H. Aldrich, governor of Nebraska and Herbert S. Hadley, governor of Missouri was selected to present a protest to the Supreme Court against what the governors consider an invasion of state's rights by the courts.

LONG STRIKE SETTLED.

For sixteen months, members of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union have been at war with the Toledo Chandelier Company and the Western Gas Fixture Company. The men have displayed great courage and perseverance and their efforts have been rewarded by a settlement, that heals the breach and re-establishes friendly relations between the employers and the employed.

GENERAL OTIS BLAMED.

Negligence on the Part of the Times Company in Construction of Build- ing Caused Loss of Life.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers." Truth cannot be crushed even by General Otis and suits that will be brought against the arch enemy of organized labor prove conclusively that relatives of the victims who perished in the explosion in the Los Angeles Times on October 1, 1910 believe that their loved ones were hurled into eternity through the negligence of Otis.

Three petitions have been filed on be-

half of two widows and one father whose husbands and son lost their lives in the Times building. The petition asks that Mrs. A. Mattie Wasson, widow of Walter E. Wasson, and Mary Crane, widow of Henry L. Crane be appointed administratrix of the estates of their deceased husbands and L. Joseph Courdway be appointed administrator of the estate of his son Howard Courdway. The petition sets out that this is desired in order that damage suits may be brought against the Times and officers of the corporation.

The suits will allege negligence on the part of the Times Company, particularly in regard to the construction of the building.

COAL FAMINE IN CANADA.

That the union miners in the northwest are still conducting their fight in an effective manner is assured. "Fuel" an authority on coal mining has this to say: "The coal famine in Alberta is still acute. The operators are hundreds of thousands of tons behind in orders. Four small mines, Hillcrest, McNeil, Canmore and Royal Collieries at Lethbridge, have started up with small gangs at work in each. Dozens of cots are arriving at various collieries to accommodate strike breakers and it looks as if the operators are determined in their efforts to start up again."

Advice from the strike district says that the famine is likely to become more intense, if a settlement is not reached between the strikers and the operators. That the miners have the situation well in hand and are prepared for emergencies.

BUTCHERS GAIN CONCESSIONS.

Four hundred members of Butchers' Union No. 174, of New York City have gained a material increase in wages and a substantial reduction in the hours of labor. After a strike had been threatened the employing butchers signed a two years' agreement with the union. The agreement provides for a nine and one-half hour day for the first year and a nine hour day for the second year. Store tenders are granted an increase of \$1 a week and a reduction in the hours of labor.

VICTORY IN NORWAY.

A dispatch to the general secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Germany announces that the great industrial struggle in Norway has been finished with a good success for the workman. The conflict in Norway has been long and stubbornly contested by both sides.

CORRESPONDENCE

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 20, 1911.
Mr. Peter W. Collins, Int. Sec'y.

Dear Sir and Brother—I am sending you another notice for the Worker. I met an electrician by the name of James Masterson, card 28006, initiated July 16, 1901, Wheeling, W. Va. He is working in the Southern Pacific shops as a boiler makers' helper, scabbing. He nearly had a fit when he found out he was caught. I would notify his local but don't know where to address them only Labor Temple so if you don't think that will reach them you would do me a favor by dropping them a line in regards to him. I don't see now a man carrying a card that long could get so low, especially here when all local men are working and several unfilled orders each week. I just found out that the card referred to above is from local 192.

I remain,

Fraternally,

(Signed) J. S. Rief, R. S., L. W. 82.
406 East Forty-sixth St.

The James Masterson referred to above was initiated July 28, 1901 in 142 Wheeling, W. Va., paid last for June, 1908, in Local 39 of Cleveland. Locals 39 and 192 are in affiliation with the secession movement.

Chicago, Oct. 14, 1911.

Peter W. Collins,
Pierik Bldg.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother—Local Union, No. 282, wishes to notify the general office that they have a strike on with the Nels Morris Packing Company since the 25th of September, the men of that house were not organized at that time, but Local 282 sent me out to organize them, which I did, and the strike followed. The firm has always been unfair to the Electrical Workers, paying the lowest wages of any firm in the stock yards and never hiring a union man if they knew it. So far we are doing good work, none of the men that struck has went back to work and we have persuaded about forty men who went to take the places of the men out, to quit. If Local 282 wins this strike it will be one of the brightest jewels in the crown of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We are fighting alone as usual for principle and wages and hope to win, the Edison and the Pullman Company are sending men in to the yards to take the places of the men that are out, as the chief

electrician for Morris & Company worked for them before he came to the yards. I will keep you informed as to our success.

William J. O'Leary,
Acting Business Agent.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 11th, 1911.

Dear Sir and Brother—This is to notify you to please insert a notice in the Worker to the effect that V. B. Mequet, until recently business agent of our local, has left town, leaving his books in a very unsatisfactory condition. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with us. He did not apply for a traveler.

Also we have five members who worked for the Southern Pacific Company and are out on strike, are they entitled to strike benefits from the grand office. We are affiliated with the System Federation, who called the strike, but they only get \$1 per month from each local represented, so you see they can't afford to pay it. I understand the other unions are paying it, machinists, blacksmiths and others.

Never let it be said the I. B. E. W. never did its share. Please give this your immediate attention. If not too much trouble answer last part by telegram so as I can report at next meeting as we must do something for these boys. We initiated eight members this month. Business good, all working, conditions getting better. Congratulations on your re-election, let the good work go on.

Respectfully,

J. S. Rief, R. S.
406 East Forty-sixth St.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6, 1911.

Mr. Peter W. Collins.

Kind Sir—I am writing you a line in regard to Harry W. Vermillion, who, as he told me, when he was working here, belonged to the Brotherhood and showed me a card telling me it was the Electrical union card.

He has left and I hear is working for an electrical company in Indianapolis, Ind., and has been seen working also in St. Louis for electrical compay. He worked here for the telephone company and last February was electrician for the Illinois Traction System from Springfield to Danville, and also worked in all surrounding towns for interurban and both telephone companies.

It will be greatly appreciated if you can find anything out in regards to Mr. Ver-

million as he has left a wife who is sickly and three small children—you might say all babies. We heard he left with Mr. Ford T. Winters, his cousin, who also is an electrician by trade and belongs to the Brotherhood, and if you can please locate Mr. Vermillion, please notify me at once, or Sheriff Mester, who told me to write to you.

Well I will close, awaiting an early reply from you, I remain,

(Signed) Mrs. Harry W. Vermillion
Old Phone 1827. 204½ N. Fifth St.

Description—Harry W. Vermillion, dark hair, brown eyes, gold in teeth, weighs about 153 pounds, dark complected. Electrician by trade and telephone electrician. Leaves three children, all little girls, aged respectively, eleven years, five years and two years.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1911.

P. W. Collins, G. S.,

Dear Sir and Brother—Please have this notice inserted in next issue of the Worker "Wanted to know the whereabouts of Joseph Heimback, last heard from was Houston, Texas. Former member of No. 30, Cincinnati, Ohio. Any information will be thankfully received by George Rost, member Local 212, Cincinnati, Ohio. Address 123 Goethe St."

Fraternally,

Arthur Liebenrood,
Financial Secretary Local No. 212.

Aurora, Ill., Nov. 8, 1911.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,

Int. Sec'y I. B. of E. W.

Dear Sir—I wish to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the columns of "The Electrical Worker" to present the impressions which I gathered as a delegate to our last convention. Naturally I journeyed to Rochester filled with the hope that my voice, however small, might be of some availance in bringing about a reconciliation between the warring factions. That this adjustment of differences should be brought about, is I feel, a belief common to the majority of members of our organization; the parent body of the electrical craft.

I am sure that all brothers of large, unselfish purpose must believe that any policy which would perpetrate ill feeling, could not but redound to the disadvantage of the craft.

Anything which cheapens us in the eyes of the public, which is the final judge, cannot help but work us harm. I feel that the course taken by the delegation in convention was consistent with the foregoing ideas. Ours is the recognized body of electrical workers, and as such, it should be supported loyally. We should

not do anything that would rob it of its prestige merely for the sake of conciliating misled workers in the same craft. Better days must come, and in the meantime let us work for better conditions, better work, and a scale commensurate with our needs.

Should the opportunity again offer itself to accept terms from the other faction we must remember that more can be accomplished with a united whole, than with an organization disrupted by internal strife.

As ever fraternally,

N. J. Wilmes.

FROM BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1911.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,
Springfield, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother:

A few lines about Local Union No. 41.

The following officers preside at this writing: Pres., Bro. A. J. Woods; Vice President, Bro. A. Simmons; R. S., Bro. M. Getz; F. S. & F., Bro. Geo. King.

Meetings are held every Tuesday night at Schnellback's hall, Broadway and Ash streets.

Things are progressing nicely with us we receiving applications at each meeting and three new applicants were received last Tuesday.

The base ball team is in harness and open for engagements with any local team near by.

Brother McCadden is taking good care of the office as business agent.

Respectfully yours,

August E. O'Neill.

STRIKE OF L. U. NO. 381 ENDED.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2, 1911.

P. W. Collins.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

I have been instructed to inform you that the strike of L. U. No. 381 has been brought to a satisfactory termination.

The new agreement dates from August 28th and runs for two years and seven months, expiring April 1, 1914.

Yours fraternally,

Chas. M. Hall,
Rec. Sec'y. No. 381.

NOTICE.

Information relative to the whereabouts of W. E. Crosby No. 42277, initiated November 18, 1903 in 140, Schenectady, paid last for August 1906 in 165 Newport News, Va., will be appreciated by the international office. Kindly send any information relative to him to the international secretary.

RESOLUTIONS.

Minneapolis, Minn, Sept. 5, 1911.

The following resolutions were adopted by the local union No. 24 I. B. E. W. on the death of Brother Louis Sampson, who passed from our midst August 15, 1911:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother;

Whereas, In view of the loss sustained by us in the death of friend and associate, and the still greater loss sustained by those near and dear to him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of our deceased brother, and that a testimonial of our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to his family, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, in memory of our departed brother; that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes; that copies be sent to the relatives of our late brother, and to our official journal for publication.

A. Peterson,
C. E. Lepler,
E. O. Smith,
Committee.

FIXTURE WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 419.

New York, Sept. 11, 1911.

Peter W. Collins, I. S.,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

At regular meeting of September 1st, L. U. No. 419 I. B. E. W., adopted the following because of the death of Bro. Chas. Chamberlain, who on arriving home on the evening of August 24, suddenly fell dead from acute indigestion.

Whereas, It has been the pleasure of Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed brother and associate, and

Whereas, Because of the loss of our brother and co-worker and the much greater loss to his family, be it

Resolved, That, on behalf of the Union, our Secretary be instructed to send a letter of condolence to the widow of our deceased brother, as an expression of our deep sorrow, and tender her our sincere sympathy. And be it further

Resolved, That our Charter be draped for a period of thirty days in honor and memory of our departed brother, and these actions be published in our official Journal.

Local Union No. 419,
Pr. J. W. Smith, Rec. Secy.

Painters at Fort Scott, Kansas, received increase of 5 cents per hour without strike.

UNION MAN SEEKS JUDGESHIP.

Daniel G. Ramsey, a well known member of a labor organization is seeking election as judge of the Superior Court in Chicago. Mr. Ramsay has been a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers for 25 years and still takes an active part in the business of the organization although he has been a member of the Chicago bar for years. He has served as chief executive of his union, and has been repeatedly honored by the organization by being selected by the members to represent them at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. At the session of the Grand Division held recently he was again elected to serve for the next two years. For four years he served as assistant states attorney. The election of men who have a thorough understanding of the trade union movement, to any position in the gift of the people, will mean more equitable conditions for our people.

THE MINOTAUR DEVOURS AGAIN.

With jaws of steel and fiery breath the modern Minotaur continues its work of destruction strewing its path with helpless victims. It spares neither old age or youth and the strong and the weak are alike helpless when enveloped by its destroying influence.

Speeding along, the Gettysburg express, on the Western Maryland railroad, on account of spreading rails, jumped the tracks near the Maryland-Pennsylvania line, and 16 passengers were badly injured. The smoking car turned over and rolled down an embankment, maiming and bruising its helpless occupants. A relief train with physicians aboard was rushed to the scene of the catastrophe.

TRACKMEN ON STRIKE.

3,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad are on strike. The men are demanding the reinstatement of a foreman, who, it is said was discharged on account of union activity.

BLACKSMITHS.

The blacksmiths on the Central of Georgia R. R. made a new contract with the company for a raise in wages ranging from 2 1-2 cents to 7 cents per hour on a 9 hour day basis.

Previous to organization the blacksmiths of Atlanta, Ga., got 25 cents per hour and worked 10 hours per day. Since organization, their wages have increased to 38 cents per hour, and the day's work reduced to 9 hours. No strike.

A LIAR COMPELLED TO REPUDIATE HIMSELF

THE LIE.

Thousands Squandered Causes Union
Dissension.

(May, Seceders' Journal, Page 288.)

Four months in Omaha, three weeks in Green Bay and one month in New Orleans, all of the time on joy trips, is the record established by one Fisher, a McNulty henchman, who has sought to disturb conditions of our locals in those cities by working with scheming politicians either in the matter of causing dissension in the federated trades or organizing scabs when he could get such effect. His efforts in every case were unavailing and he has been permitted to ply his practices until we had a case against him in every town, and then some one was sent to briefly explain the circumstances. The nonsense of his assertions in those different towns has shown the dire straits into which the McNulty faction has been plunged. He caused Wiremen's Local No. 130 to be put out of the Building Trades Council, and then on the promise of a few members that they would flock to McNulty he had them reinstated. Then, to show he was a good fellow, he told them that even if they did not come over he would not organize a scab local.

THE PROOF

Of the Lie, Written by Seceder
Sullivan

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 24, 1911.
Mr. Frank Fisher,

Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

The Building Trades Department of New Orleans has gone on record that the statement you have enclosed is a falsehood in every respect. I can not see how they could publish such an untruth. Hoping you will come out O. K., I close with best wishes.

Respectfully,

Jno. W. Meyer, Sec'y.

MOLDERS.

The Molders at Guelph, Ont., increased their day wage from \$2.75 to \$3.00, and piecework rates from \$3.50 to \$3.70. Without strike.

THE REPUDIATION.

(July, Seceders Journal, Page 411—Repudiated by Local 130, T. E. Todd,

P. S.)

Local No. 130 alleges that the item published on page 288, May issue, of the Worker with regard to the visit of a McNulty Organizer, Fisher, is untrue, and he therefore demands that a correction be made (T. E. Todd, P. S.). He asserts: "Fisher made no effort to interfere with our progress in the B. T. C. or in any other way. The facts in the case are entirely different. Some eighteen months ago our delegates to the B. T. C. were asked to leave the meeting after a motion was carried to that effect that the instigation of a delegate who had a supposed grievance against us for not voting with his craft in pulling a job at that time. Less than three months after, the conservative element of the council realizing that they needed us with them, asked us to come back, which we did, and have been there ever since."

AN IMPORTANT COURT DECISION.

Supreme Court of the State of Washington Declares Workmen's Compensation Act Constitutional.

Organized labor in the state of Washington is rejoicing over a decision recently handed down by the Supreme Court of the state sitting in Olympia, which sustained the constitutionality of the Workmen's Compensation Act passed at the last session of the legislature. This beneficent legislation was secured through the united, continued and untiring efforts of the members of labor organizations.

In handing down the decision the court said: "A business that seeks a profit at the risk of the life and limb of human beings is subject to regulation, and that law is, or ought to be, a progressive science and the constitution must be construed in the light of our changed conditions."

The constitutional questions raised were that the law deprived individuals of their property without due process of law; that it did not apply to all alike and was class legislation, that it was contrary to the provisions directing uniform taxation and that it violated the right of trial by jury.

The decision was written by Judge Fullerton and was signed by the full court.

HAND WRITING ON THE WALL

**Settlements of the Future Will Come Not
Through the Courts of Law but
Through the Courts of Public
Opinion.**

United States Circuit Judge Grosscup of Chicago a learned and brilliant jurist, who has never indicated any sympathy for labor, after a career of nineteen years as a member of federal judiciary in the northern district of Illinois, has announced that he will send his resignation to President Taft shortly after the meeting of the United States Court of Appeals on October 3. The able jurist has given to the public the reason for his coming resignation the following:

"The reason for my resigning at all is that I wish more freedom, not only as an individual, but as a citizen. The world politically is trying to catch up with the world's radically changed economic conditions. The 'formative' period is approaching. Next year's presidential election, will, I believe, be the last one on the old lines. And the settlement for the future will come not through the courts of law, but through the court of public opinion. I wish no office, but I wish greater freedom than the bench gives to do my part in this court of public opinion."

TWO IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

Courts in Kentucky and Louisiana Uphold Statutes for the Protection of Butchers Gain Concessions.

The Kentucky court of appeals held in the case of the Interstate Coal Company vs. Baxavanie, that "the owner and operator of a mine could not relieve himself of the duties imposed by the statutes of the State for the protection of human life by contracting the work at so much per yard to parties who hire, pay and discharge their own employees."

The supreme court of Louisiana held in the case of the LeBlanc vs. United Irrigation and Rice Milling Company that it is not sufficient for an employer merely to instruct a new workman with no experience around machinery as to the working of the machinery, but that he must point out to him the danger connected with his employment, not in a perfunctory manner, but in a manner that is both instructive and impressive, and that the law not only imposes upon the employer the duty of furnishing reasonably safe appliances originally, but also requires that he shall minimize the danger from the particular kind of machinery which he is operating. The court held in the case before it that where the em-

ployer could minimize the danger arising from the operation of machinery by screening it at a reasonable cost and without interfering with its operation, the law requires him to do so.

SOME RESULTS.

The following excerpt from "Toilers of Missouri," issued as a supplement to the thirty-second annual report of the Missouri bureau of labor statistics, will show that unionism is a profitable investment: "While the average time for organized labor is 8.87 hours a day, there are 94 locals in St. Louis whose members worked only 8 hours a day. In addition there were 45 with 9 hours, 47 with 10 hours, 2 with 12 hours, and one with 13 hours a day. One local had a schedule of 8½ hours a day. The highest wages per hour were paid to the plasterers, who received 75c. Then came the bricklayers with 70c an hour; stone masons, 65c; carpenters 60c; electrical workers, 65c; cement workers, 60c; engineers, 62½c; ironworkers and lathers, 62½c; painters, 60c and 62½c; pipe coverers, 62¼c; plumbers, 66¼c; machine operators, printers, 60c; roofers 62½c; steam fitters, 68¾c; tuck pointers, 60c. Union cooks drew \$25.00 a week, flat. Some engineers were paid \$90.00 a month, straight."

AS BAD AS RUSSIA.

**American Workmen Beaten and Dragged
to Mines, Wives Brutally Assaulted
Because Husbands are Union
Men.**

In New Jersey where the patriots froze, starved, fought and died for liberty, methods as tyrannical, if not more so, than those in operation in Russia, are being used to break the spirit of those who toil. Men have been dragged from their homes and forced, against their will, to labor in the mines. They have been beaten and put in jail; their homes have been desecrated and their wives brutally assaulted and some have been banished because they dared be union men. Workers in the neighborhood are horrified and astounded, and when they meet ask each other this question: "Are we living in the United States or Russia?"

The following statement is from the New York World: "Franklin Furnace, N. J. This mining village of 1,800 persons has within the past fortnight witnessed lawless scenes worthy of the California of '49.

"After the New Jersey Zinc Company had denied the right of its employees to organize a labor union and had discharged a score or more of its men who had enroil-

ed as members, an armed mob of vigilantes took upon itself to invade miners' houses, drag them to work or order them out of town.

"Franklin Furnace lies in the picturesque valley of Walkill and is a straggling settlement. Its one industry is that of the New Jersey Zinc Company. The center of things is known as green spot, the main entrance to the mine, near which are situated the company's offices, the company store and homes of the officers a charge. At different widely scattered points of the company's property—and nearly everything in Franklin Furnace belongs to the company—live the miners and other employees."

The New York World is authority for the statement, given by employes that armed men broke into their homes, assaulted them and their wives, dragged them to jail and banished them from the town because they would not give up the union. Father McGuinness, the village priest, said: "Men were told if they did not dress and go to work they would be taken to jail. As a result the local jail contained that day a good complement of men. They are all out now. I don't know where."

Not content with owning the ground, the underground, the stores, etc., this company determined to own the men, soul and body. The union would have ransomed the men and the women and the babies, but at the point of the gun, setting law at defiance, with thugs and the village authorities an attempt was made to destroy the labor organization and keep the workers in bondage.

On learning of the outrage the American Federation of Labor immediately dispatched Organizer Stuart Reid to defend the rights of the workers. He will be aided by several other organizers.

SOME BENEFITS.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is a militant and benevolent institution, as the following items of disbursement will show: From August 1, 1908 to August 31, 1911, it paid for strike benefits \$84,610.62, and for sick benefits, \$78,293.73. In the same period it issued 1,491,966,090 union labels.

RELIC OF SLAVERY EFFACED.

Maintenance of Way employe on the Georgia Railway, who, according to the statement of President Low of that organization (the Maintenance of Way Employes Union), have been working from sunrise to sunset, have gained a notable victory. In the future they will work ten hours a day.

The concession was gained after a short conference between officials of the union and the railroad company.

SAILORS STRIKE IT RICH.

Seamen sailing out of the port of New York will draw \$250,000 of an increase in wages in one year as a result of the campaign of the Seamen's Union for higher wages. This amount will undoubtedly be increased later.

BETTER PAY FOR OFFICERS.

The managers of the White Star Line have revised their rates of pay to officers, and in the future no junior officer will get less than \$500 per annum. The managers of the American and Dominion lines have also revised the schedules for their officers, by which an improvement will be made.

WHAT OTHERS SAY OF THEM.

Courts Said to Have Ranged Themselves on the Side of Beneficiaries of Special Privilege.

Under the caption: "Rich Man Fined; Poor Man Jailed" in La Follette's Magazine for June 26, Gilbert E. Roe has this to say:

"On the 20th of July last an incident occurred in the Federal District Court in New York City which was widely commented upon by the press of the country as tending to prove that there was one law for the rich man and another for the poor one in the Federal Courts. It so happened that at the time in question, two men were sentenced for the crime of smuggling. Both sentences were imposed on pleas of guilty. One was a poor man, far gone with consumption, whose frauds on the government had been trifling. The other was a rich man, a member of a large importing firm whose frauds on the government had well run over the million mark, and whose goods were sold to the fashionable trade throughout the country. The former received a prison sentence; the latter was merely fined twenty-five thousand dollars. I quote from one of the numerous editorials on this subject:

"On July 20, while he (the Federal Judge) sat in the United States District Court in New York, two men were brought up for sentence for smuggling. One was a comparatively small offender. He pleaded guilty to frauds on the government in the weighing of importations of figs and cheese. The other was one of a syndicate of smugglers whose known and proved smuggling amounted to

\$1,400,000 worth of gowns and millinery goods. The little smuggler was sentenced to three months in prison. The big smuggler was discharged with a fine of \$25,000, a fraction of what he had swindled from the government. The United States District Attorney protested, "I would rather see the defendant get one day in jail then be let off with a million-dollar fine. He visited my office and crowded on his knees and tried to kiss my hand in his efforts to get me to consent to a fine. In addition to being a leader of a gang of rich smugglers, this defendant was a bail jumper."

WOMEN WORKERS REBEL.

Women Performing Laborous Tasks for \$2.25 a Week Get Strike Fever and Improve Their Conditions.

One of the incidents of the recent London strike is graphically described by Reynold's Newspaper, the great English radical sheet, as follows:

"Bermondsey is the center of the women's strike, which has brought 15,000 women out, and closed down dozens of big factories across the river. There are more women workers in Bermondsey than in any other part of London. The strike is an offshoot of the great dock dispute. At the height of the Carmen's dispute some firms closed, owing to the impossibility of getting raw material. The women thus turned away seem to have caught the strike fever and determined that they would not go back until they too had got a redress of grievances. Concessions are being won from employers right and left, and already 5,000 women have gone back to work on much better terms. It was high time something was done for the weak and unorganized mass of women laborers. The average weekly earnings of a woman in one of these jam and tin box works is put at 9s. Hundreds of girls get even less than that for a week's work. At the jam works, work is really work. The women have to carry about all day three gallon jars full of hot pulp."

Miss Mary MacArthur and other leaders of the National Federation, are negotiating with the employers separately. Among the concessions already made are these: Messrs. Pinks, the jam makers, have granted a 2s advance all around; ten per cent on all piece rates, and a larger number employed in the Crown Cork Works, in the same district, were to have increases of from 6d to 1s a week.

At Troy, N. Y., the horseshoers obtained an increase of \$1.00 per week, without strike.

FOR THE UPLIFT.

New unions are springing up all over the continent. Latest reports show formation of the following local unions: Milk Handlers and Tailors, Columbus, Mo.; Laundry Workers and Truck Handlers, Kansas City; Federal Union, Eldon, Mo.; Federal Union, Limon, Col.; Teamsters and Tailors, Asbury Park, N. J.; Carmen, Pittsburg, Pa.; Carmen, Freedom, Pa.; Trades and Labor Council, East Palestine, Ohio; Track Layers and Postal Clerks, Logan, Ohio; Machinists' Helpers, Bakers and Central Laborers, Bakers and Central Labor Union, Fort Worth, Texas; Waiters, Palestine, Texas; Street Car Men, Montreal; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Sydney, N. S.; Tailors, Palestine, Texas, Virginia, Minn., Kansas City, Mo., and Wilmington, N. C.; Railroad Clerks, Mattoon, Ill.; Musicians, Farmington, Ill.; Coopers, Peoria, Ill.; Stationary Firemen, Haverhill, Mass.; Carpenters, Albion, Mich.

CONTRIBUTES TO McNAMARA DEFENSE FUND.

The International Glove Workers' Union at its convention held in Milwaukee, Wis., levied an assessment of 25 cents to be applied to the McNamara defense fund. It was also decided to extend the jurisdiction of the organization and embrace the Canvas Glove Workers. Since the convention closed the independent Glove Workers' Union of Fulton County, N. Y., have voted to affiliate with the International Union.

FOR UNION SHOPS.

Nine Thousand Metal Workers in Germany Take Stand For Union Shops, and Over Twenty Thousand are Locked Out.

The contest between the Employers' Association and the Metal Workers' Union has been intensified by reason of the latest act of the employers in locking out the metal workers in Dresden and Chemnitz, an industrial center about thirty-nine miles west of the capitol at Saxony.

On July 29 the metal workers in Thuringia demanded increased wages, and that in cases of differences between employers and individual workmen, the employers should deal with the trade union and not directly with the individual. The employers agreed to increase wages, but later locked out 9,000 men when the

union refused to withdraw its latter proposal.

At Leipzig about 400 metal workers went on strike for a general increase in wages and reduction in the hours of labor. The employers locked out 600, and later increased the number to 10,000, about 60 per cent of the number employed by members of the Employers' Association. The number of locked out men has been increased by the lock-outs at Dresden and Shemnitz.

LABOR DISPUTES IN FRANCE.

The French Labor department reports 155 strikes and three lock-outs in June. In 140 of the new disputes 18,125 workers took part, as compared with 21,193 who took part in 169 disputes in the previous month.

Of 181 new and old disputes reported to have terminated, 32 ended wholly in favor of the workers and 69 wholly in favor of the employers, while 80 were compromised.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT FOR LOCKED OUT WORKERS.

In many localities steps have been taken to provide employment for those affected by the lock-out in mining, wood-working and paper-making industries. About 32,000 workers have been directly affected by the dispute.

IT IS A WINNER.

Postal Savings Bank Advocated and
Championed by the A. F. of L.,
Proves a Great Success.

In 1893, the American Federation of Labor began an agitation for the establishment of Postal Savings Banks. It showed in a practical manner the desirability for the establishment of such a system, and conducted a long, vigorous campaign in its favor. Undismayed by opposition, it continued the movement until postal savings banks were established by act of Congress.

The judgment of the American Federation of Labor has been found good. Thirty-eight first-class savings depositories have been designated by Postmaster General Hitchcock, and those already open for business have been patronized in a manner that shows the need of such an institution.

In the first twelve days of their operation the first four first-class post offices designated as postal savings banks received in deposit, aggregating sums as follows: New York, \$53,029; Chicago, \$108,316; Boston, \$26,722; St. Louis, \$19,981.

A report issued at London shows that during 1910 the cash received by the British Post Office Savings Banks from depositors amounted to \$224,000,000; \$5,709,251 realized by the sale of government stock; \$2,834,650 of dividends credited to depositors; \$3,550,190 credited as payment under annuities and insurance contracts, and \$1,448 government stock transferred to the depositors' own names in the books of the Bank of England. Repayments in 1910 totaled \$223,183,437, the balance due at the close of the year to all depositors, inclusive of interest to December 31 being \$821,907,151.

A WISE APPOINTMENT.

In appointing W. J. French as one of the members of the Industrial Accident Board, Governor Johnson, of California, has paid a tribute to integrity, courage and ability.

The Board was authorized under the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act passed by the last Legislature and approved by the Governor.

Their duties will be immediately entered upon by the appointees, and the salary will be \$3,600 a year.

Mr. French is a resident of San Francisco, and is recognized as one of the champions of unionism in that city. He is a past president of the San Francisco Typographical Union and has rendered valuable assistance to the Labor Council and the California State Federation for many years. His sterling character, intellectual ability, high moral courage and sturdy spirit of unionism has gained the admiration and confidence of his fellow unionists, and his appointment is a popular one. The board will have in him one who will unceasingly guard the interests of every injured worker.

He has been editor of the Clarion for three years, and while acting as such has paved the way for much that has been accomplished in labor's behalf in the Legislature at Sacramento this year.

At the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor he was appointed and acted as assistant secretary.

AGAINST FEDERATION.

The western railroad officials are outspoken in their opposition to the American Federation of Labor, which is back of the shop men's demands for increased wages on Harriman lines. One of the officials of the system Federation said, speaking for the classes of labor represented by the Federation: "They have received but a mere pittance of the advances granted to the engineers, conductors, trainmen and firemen, and they

will resist any attempt to lower their wages either by direct cut or by sweating out under the disguise of scientific management."

CHILD LABOR CRUSADE.

It is stated that a crusade against child labor in Cleveland will be started soon by Peter S. Curley, State Inspector of Factories and Workshops. Repeated violation of the labor law is said to be the cause of the movement. For several weeks Inspector Curley has been investigating conditions in the Cleveland factories. He says that warnings have been given to the factory owners, and that now prosecutions will begin.

LABOR LEGISLATION MEETING.

The American Association for Labor Legislation will hold a meeting in Chicago on September 15-16, at which several important subjects of interest to liability underwriters will be discussed. The program provides, under the head of "Standardization for Accident Prevention," for papers on "Scientific Accident Prevention," by John Calder, formerly chief inspector of factories for Scotland; on "Industrial Insurance and Standards of Safety," by George Gilmour, formerly consulting engineer to the New York State Commission on Employers' Liability and Causes of Industrial Accidents, and on "Safety Standards Through State Inspection," by Edgar T. Davies, formerly member of the Illinois State Industrial Commission. John R. Commons, Louis D. Brandeis, and John B. Andrews will also read papers.

DOCK WORKERS GAIN CONCESSION.

Of the twelve thousand dock laborers in this city who have been on strike for more pay, a large majority have returned to work under a settlement that will greatly increase wages.

At Morristown, N. J., after a prolonged struggle against the open shop in the Building Trades, forty contractors are employing union men exclusively, the 44-hour-week and Saturday half holiday being practically established.

Stove mounters at Toledo, O., and Rome, Ga., have been successful in their campaign for an increased wage scale and a shorter work day.

Painters at Ft. Scott, Kansas, present demands for an increase of five cents an hour. They got it without a strike.

There is a jurisdiction fight between the elevator constructors and machinists and many of the unions have voted to support the machinists May 1, when the elevator constructors expect to begin elevator work. This action was taken after the elevator constructors had cast their lot with the plumbers.

Evidence was secured yesterday showing that the injunction issued by Judge Gridley had been violated. This will be reported to the court at the proper time.

O Spirit of Fraternity thou hast indeed fallen upon evil days when such beings preach in thy name.—*Chicago Examiner*, Commercial Times Section, Saturday, March 11, 1911.

CALL THE ROLL.

A foolhardy corporation that defies the will of the public is like the rabbit that got drunk and spat in the bulldog's face.

The public is the Boss. It always has been the Boss, whenever it wanted to be. It always will be the Boss. That is the Big Fact of history and of the present political situation.

The bigger and richer a corporation is, the better it must behave. Impudence and haughtiness are forgivable in a small corporation, but not in a large. We demand a far higher standard of conduct, for instance, from an elephant than we do from a canarybird. And those corporations that have the bulk of giants and the manners of newsboys, have got to get rid of either the bulk or the manners.

The public admires efficiency. It believes in the value of organization. It has no objection to the size of a corporation. It is even inclined to be proud of an immense and well-handled company. But it will never allow a big corporation to bully and swagger and dominate. It will never permit the strongest members of the national family to be petted and pampered as though they were babies in the cradle.

There is no inevitable war between the corporations and the public. When the public learns to quit baiting all corporations indiscriminately, and when the corporations learn to play fair and be sociable, there will come an era of peace and goodwill that will result in such prosperity as we have never known.

The old days of secrecy and tricks, and I-can-do-what-I-like-with-my-own-property, are gone. Nobody can do what he likes. Nobody can pitch his private tent on the public highway. Nobody can flout and despise his neighbors. We are all jumbled up together in these United States, and U. S. stands for us.

No matter how rich, or how poor, we are, we have got to play fair and be friendly or get ruled out of the game.

To dodge and quibble and bluster can do nothing more than to delay and increase the punishment.

As for the corporations that are acting sensibly, it is as necessary for us to protect them from injustice as it is for us to punish the others. When we attack a decent corporation we prevent others from becoming decent. In fact, what we need just at this stage, as a practical guide to good citizenship, is a white list of corporations that are really trying to be useful and honest and polite, and a black list of corporations that are stubbornly defying and resisting the authority of the public.

How about it? Why not call the roll on corporations? H. N. Carson.

AN EXCELLENT ORDINANCE.

At Breese, Ill., the city council passed a ordinance requiring all the new stationery and printed matter used by the city to bear the union label.

NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

The senate has passed the statehood bill with amendments requiring that in the New Mexico case a provision be submitted to the people of that territory, whereby the constitution can be more easily amended, and in the case of Arizona, submitted to the people the question of the re-call of judges. If the senate amendments stand, it will be necessary for the people of these two territories to submit these propositions before the president issues his proclamation declaring statehood, even should he sign the statehood bill, which he is not likely to do.

NO SERFDOM HERE.

When will the opponents of unionism get wise to the fact that it is impossible to maintain a system of serfdom on this side of the Atlantic? It never did exist, and it never can.

A noted college professor said that the first ideal to take form in American consciousness was "the ideal of liberty."

It was this ideal that made America, and it is this ideal that preserves the republic.

Emerson has plainly expressed it: "We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands; we will speak our own minds."

The industrial rebellion that has broken out in Los Angeles is the expression of this ideal.

Employers have undertaken to establish a system of industrial serfdom in this city. They have assumed a govern-

ment of their employees arbitrary and oppressive in the extreme.

They condemn the labor union for interfering with the sacred right to labor of American citizens and usurp a control of the actions of the worker as despotic as that against which the early colonists rebelled.

There is no power strong enough to maintain such a despotism.—Los Angeles Citizen.

MAKE GOOD.

The man we like is the man who wins—
The man with a mighty will;
Who plods away through the heat of the day,

And journeys up the hill.
His is the hand we like to grasp;
He is the man that we would
Clasp to our breast with friendly zest—
The man who is making good.
For whether it be on land or sea,
In peace or the bloody fray,
The men we cheer are the men who
steer
A straightway course each day.

Not the man who falters and drops aside,
But the man who has boldly stood
In the thick of the fight for the cause
of the right,

The man who is making good.
Then here's to the man today, say I,
Who strives with a heart of steel,
With his red blood warm in his manly
form,

Though envy's at his heel.
Yes, here's to the man who toils right
on,

Though he be misunderstood;
I make my bow to him right now—
The man who is making good.

—Detroit Free Press.

STRIKEBREAKERS' LAW.

The eighteenth General Assembly of Colorado has given to the State a law the like of which exists in but three other States in the Union. Union labor men and women marvel and ask each other how it can be; but the fact remains that early in the session "The Strikebreakers' Bill" was passed.

This law "prohibits the use of deception, misrepresentation false advertising and false pretenses, and unlawful force in the procuring of employees to work in any department of labor in this State and fixing penalties, criminal and civil, for violation thereof."

Although it may not be considered the most important of the legislation passed by the Legislature, it is remarkable that it did pass, and deserves special mention. The employers' liability law, the child labor law, the miners'

eight hour law, the law for the inspecting of mines and the factory inspection lay may be of more real value as every day working laws, but in time of dire need and when men are fighting for home and family, the strikebreakers' law will be found of inestimable value.—Denver Labor Bulletin.

USE UNION LABEL WATERMARK PAPER.

Along with the other union labels now goes the union label watermark on paper and that is the only kind of paper that should be used in printing your by-laws, envelopes, letterheads, circulars, etc.

Various international unions, local unions and fraternal and benevolent societies have already decided to use only union made paper in the future.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME.

There is no time like the old time,
When you and I were young,
When the buds of April blossomed
And the birds of springtime sung.
The garden's brightest glories
By summer suns are nursed;
But, O! the sweet, sweet violets,
The flowers that opened first!

There is no place like the old place,
Where you and I were born;
Where we lifted first our eyelids
On the splendors of the morn;
From the milk-white breast that warmed
us,
From the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us
That will look on us no more.

There is no friend like the old friend,
Who has shared our morning days;
No greeting like his welcome,
No homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless sunflower,
With gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose.
With sweets in every fold.
There is no love like the old love,
That we courted in our pride;
Though our leaves are falling, falling,
And we're fading side by side,
There are blossoms all around us,
With the colors of our dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine
When the day-star is withdrawn.

There are no times like the old times,
They shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—
Keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like our old friends,
May heaven prolong their lives;
There are no loves like our old loves—
God bless our loving wives!

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

WHO CARES.

A toil-worn man, with calloused hands,
With forehead scared by labor's brands—
Worked out—worn out—who understands?
What do you care?

A woman, wan and faint and weak,
The roses faded in each cheek—
She finds the rest of her kindred seek.
What do you care?

A child, who trudges to his work
Where dangers and diseases lurk,
And, gaunted, fears his task to shirk—
What do you care?

The army of them! Far and wide
They falter onward, hollow-eyed—
We pass by on the other side—
What do you care?

If hunger haunts the poor and low,
If want dogs them where'er they go,
It is a thing we do not know.
What do you care?

If of their very blood and lives
We reap the profit that survives—
What of the homes where sorrow hives?
What do you care?

Why can't we care? O that we could
Clasp hands and know things as we
should
And feel the thrill of brotherhood!
What do you care?
Wilbur D. Nesbit

THE OPEN SHOPPER.

An open shop, the place, alas,
You find employed the "working ass."
His head is weak, his back is strong,
His pay is short, his hours are long.
He's "independent," yes, of course,
So is the meek, dumb, driven horse.
Poor chump, he cannot realize
Employers even him despise:

He's satisfied and well content
So long as he can pay his rent
And just exist from day to day;
That's good enough for such a jay.
"No labor union goes for me,
For I'm 'independent,' see!"
Employers pat him on the back
And urge along the braying "jack."

An open shop is where you find
The backward type of humankind;
Of being "free" he likes to blow,
Meanwhile he reaps where others sow.
He furthers sweatshops, crime, disease;
And pads he wears upon his knees.
A Rube, on human kind a blot,
Sustainer of the open shop.

—Thomas H. West in Carpenter.

THE POET.

And when a poet tunes his lyre
And stirs up the celestial fire
That burns a spark within him.
What fuel should supply the flame
That animates his mortal frame,
What noble cause, unrighted wrong,
Should be the subject of his song?
What unheard truth should win him?

Of lords and dukes and belted earls,
Of rubies, diamonds and of pearls,
Poets have sung most sweetly,
And of my lady's charming smile
Aristocratic in her style,
And of the power and pomp of wealth,
And strength and manliness and health,
Have turned out verses neatly.

'Tis sweet to think of life and love—
They emanate from God above—
Springtime and birds and flowers.
But here's to him who writes his song
And does his best to right a wrong,
Makes grandstand play a rarity
And risks his popularity
And uses up his hours.

I think the true blue poet
Should do something to show it
Beside mere writing verse.
The one who agitates his chimes
To meet the ideas of the times,
Who fears offense too prominent
And truckles to the dominant,
I call a coward or worse.

So here's to him who hacks away
To right the wrongs that reign today
In economic matters.

'Tis sweet to see him swing his pen
To rouse the minds of careless men.
But pity the poor poet who
Writes but of roses and of dew,
He merely idly chatters.

—C. A. Willey, in the Carpenter.

SUCCESS.

Success consists in getting out of yourself all that is in you. It does not consist in doing just so much or so little, but more on how you do things and to what purpose. What the other fellow does doesn't amount to a dent in a doorknob, as far as you are concerned. His success doesn't make you a failure, nor his failure you a success. Your own accomplishments along your own line of endeavor alone count for your victory or defeat. You are successful when you put into some worthy effort every bit of energy, intelligence, muscle and nerve you possess. You are a success when you have developed all there is to you and have given it to the world and your fellow man.—Ex.

WHO KILLED THE LOCAL?

"It's meeting night," said Neighbor Brown,
"But don't believe I'll go down;
I'm tired and it's pretty cold tonight
And everything will go all right
If I'm not there." So he sat and read
The paper awhile, then went to bed;
Having stayed at home from the meeting.

"It's meeting night," said Neighbor Gray;
"But I guess I had better stay away;
I don't like the way the young folks take
Things in their hands and try to make
The 'Good of the Local' all joke and fun.
I think something sensible ought to be done."

And he stayed at home from the meeting.

Thus one and another made excuse,
And said as long as they paid their dues
And assessments promptly, they couldn't see

What the difference was if they should be

Away from the room on meeting night.
And argued to prove that they were right
In staying at home from the meeting.

And the earnest officers of the local
And the faithful who didn't dodge
Around their duties and tried to shirk,
But did their own and others' work,
Grew discouraged, and at last in dismay,
Headquarters took the charter away

Because—all stayed at home from the meeting.

SENATORIAL LUXURY.

The report of the secretary of the United States Senate regarding expenditures for the personal comfort of the members of that body occupying offices over the new Senate building has been made the subject of sarcastic comment here and there. It has been pointed out that the Senators have required \$175 worth of lemons and two barrels of granulated sugar to compound their summer beverage; that they have absorbed Apollinaris "splits" to the value of \$1856; that their telegrams have cost the public treasury \$29,011; that they have used up \$320 worth of hair brushes in fixing their hair.

But Uncle Sam can afford it; more especially when it is seen that these free emoluments of our senators are largely required to fit them for their official duties. Soda mint for indigestion is a

The union label is the sign of good working conditions.

considerable item; so is Jamaica ginger; so is bromo-seltzer; so is castor oil; so is violet water for the bath. Who shall say that legislation is not better performed by Senators thus dosed for relief of their physical disorders and perfumed for the enterprise?

There may be items in the intimate schedule which seem ridiculous. But who can blame the Senators for the consumption of 2000 quinine pills? Surely the great public is willing to contribute this amount of febrifuge to ameliorate the stress upon their representatives.

As for taxicabs and feather pillows, and shoe polishing and soap and whisk brooms, these are incidents of the convenience and propriety of modern life which cannot be begrudged to Senators unable themselves to pay for them.—*Boston Post.*

No wonder Lodge wants to remain in the Senate. It is a club of luxury for the rich—and a club of menace to the poor.

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

British Workmen Receding in Vitality Demonstrated by Tests by the Military Authorities.

Washington, D. C.—When President Gompers appeared before the committee on labor (House) in opposition to the establishment of the Taylor system in the government arsenals he stated that the introduction of this scheme was without consideration of the well being of workmen; that no system should be inaugurated that did not have a due regard for the average physical ability. In illustration he made the following statement relative to the physical deterioration of British workmen in many industries, which was discovered by military officials while recruiting for service in the Boer war:

"The results were first demonstrated during the Boer war, that is, it was first demonstrated in that war in recent years, although it had been demonstrated before that time. In that war, when in the war the measurements taken by the Britons were appealed to to enlist the representatives of the military authorities showed a diminution in the stature of the British workmen in many industries. Their chest measurements, their height and weight were found to be entirely disproportionate and they had deteriorated."

Carpenters at Derby, Conn., gained increase in wages of twenty-five cents a day after a strike of two days.

A GLAD HEART.

My heart is glad and all is bright
The whole world's fair to view,
All gloom is veiled in rosy light
And friends are kind and true;
The paths that stretch before my feet
Are strewn with fragrant flowers,
And life's rich dower seems complete
In hope's love-laden hours.

My heart is glad and sings its praise,
For aye a joyous strain,
Through all the perfect, glorious days
A happy, sweet refrain;
I'm thankful for a cloudless sky
And countless joys that bless,
For love—an infinite supply—
My source of happiness.

With sorrows banished I am glad
And thankful praises sing,
My heart refusing to be sad
Makes its song offering;
There's good to overcome all bad,
Through much of wrong and strife
I fear no evil—I am glad—
For Love unfolds my life.
—Margaret Scott Hall.

MAKE GOOD.

The man we like is the man who wins—
The man with a mighty will;
Who plods away through the heat of the day,
And journeys up the hill.
His is the hand we like to grasp;
He is the man that we would
Clasp to our breast with friendly zest—
The man who is making good.

For whether it be on land or sea,
In peace or the bloody fray,
The men we cheer are the men who steer
A straightway course each day.
Not the man who falters and drops aside,
But the man who has boldly stood
In the thick of the fight for the cause of
the right—
The man who is making good.
Then here's to the man today, say I,
Who strives with a heart of steel,
With his red blood warm in his manly
form,
Though envy's at his heel.
Yes, here's to the man who toils right on,
Though he be misunderstood;
I make my bow to him right now—
The man who is making good.
—Detroit Free Press.

Carpenters of Portsmouth, N. H., secured an increase ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per day.

Pay your dues promptly and there will never be any question about your standing.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE DENOUNCED.**Connecticut Judge Charges Private Detective With an Attempt at a Frame-up on Innocent Men.**

Private detectives are getting into disrepute and their attempts to fasten crime on innocent people for profit will soon become an abomination. Even the courts are beginning to realize the nefarious nature of the work, are discharging the innocent victims while the sleuths are incarcerated.

In Middletown Private Detective Harnett suffered a scathing rebuke at the hands of Police Judge Pearne, who according to a press dispatch, declared in a summing up that four men had been made the victims of a frame-up at his hands. The courts discharged the men and later one of them took out a body writ for John Harnett of Boston, the private detective, who had caused their arrest.

While enjoying all the comforts of a hotel the detective was arrested and failing to secure bondsmen will find himself the inmate of a cell similar to that occupied by his victims for a month. It is believed, however, that the New Haven, Hartford and New York Railroad will come to his rescue and that he will be spared the indignities that were heaped upon the innocent men whom he caused to be arrested, because of his desire to become the possessor of a \$2,500 reward offered by the railroad for the conviction of parties who it was believed had wrecked the New Haven express train at Maromas on August 27, causing the death of one passenger.

As usual, a stool pigeon, in the person of Albino Alessio was used by the detective. A plausible tale told by him aided the detective to secure the arrest of the innocent men. Their counsel has secured a body writ for him and it is believed important revelations will be forthcoming at his trial and that of the detective.

The crime with which the acquitted men were charged was a serious one and long terms of imprisonment would have been meted out to them if they had been convicted. Had the detective proved successful in carrying out his frame-up four innocent men would have suffered untold tortures while he and his stool pigeon would have revelled on the \$2,500 blood money.

STRIKE IN MEXICO.

A strike has broken out among the miners at Cananea, Mexico, and 800 of the 3,000 workmen have quit.

The American consul at Nogales says: "There are only fifty Mexican soldiers

in the town. Reinforcements have been asked for."

This promotes the query, does he expect the rurales to go into the mines to work?

TO AID CONVICTS' FAMILIES.**The American Prison Association Falling in Line With the Recommendation of the A. F. of L.**

In his annual address before the American Prison Association, which opened its convention at Omaha, Neb., President T. D. Patton of Huntington, Pa., said in part:

"We are today building on the foundations which were deeply and strongly laid in the years gone by, by men who were moved by an impulse not born of man but divinely implanted, and who were led to undertake the inauguration of measures which have finally resulted in the accomplishment of such humane results as are now generally observed in the prisons of this and of other countries.

"Not alone this, but this movement, under the fostering care of this organization, has been largely instrumental in securing the co-operation of other kindred organizations and societies, whose beneficent ministries are being expended not on the prisoners directly, but upon those who are called upon to suffer by reason of the prisoner's wrong-doing, and these united efforts mark the onward progress of organized co-operation on the part of various organizations, which are justly entitled to and are freely given our highest encomiums of praise, because of the magnificent results they have accomplished.

"The enactment of such wise legislation as is best calculated to properly protect society and to provide under humane discipline and restraint an adequate punishment of the offender; the securing of the proper and regular employment of the prisoner in prison, under wise state law; the obtaining of a rightful portion of the prisoner's earnings for the use of his dependent family; the systematic investigation of their real needs and the furnishings of prompt relief to the worthy, and possible effort for their rehabilitation or removal to more favorable surroundings are some of the things for which we strive and which we are achieving."

Stay away from Muscatine, Ia. Employers are attempting to destroy Button Workers' Union and general strike is on.

Carpenters at Boone, Iowa, obtained an increase from 35 and 40 cents per hour to 40 and 45 cents per hour and the eight hour day without strike.